Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Fly the Finest... FLY TWA
TRANS WORLD AIRLINES

MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

IN a speech last night on the philosophy and objectives of the American programme of foreign economic aid Mr. John J. Haggerty, the Director of U.S.O.M. in Israel, made the point that substantial sources of capital and investment and technical competence must be brought to bear on the problem of under-privileged countries who might otherwise be tempted to trade their liberty for bread. Such countries, he pointed out, mainly lie "in a diagonal belt from North Africa along the shores of the Mediterranean and across the Asiatic periphery of the Communist bloc all the way to the China Sea." He stressed the need for "an astronomical volume of capital investment," pointing up the urgency of paying more attention to the role of management in directing the investment of capital and in the use of technicians and labour.

IT is a pity that Mr. Haggerty confined himself to a masterly historical analysis of the whole programme of foreign aid since the close of World War II but did not go into the most vexing question: why, in so many of the countries where that aid has been most massive, there should be no manifestation of a great growth of friendship and understanding. Indeed, in some of them, the only discernible reaction is a perceptible anti-Americanism. It is not sufficient explanation to take refuge in the old, familiar cynicism that the best way to make an eternal and inveterate enemy is to put someone under a bond of everlasting gratitude. If this were true, then generosity, kindness and love would be virtues which, by some devilish alchemy, breed hatred in the world. Nevertheless, there is some sufficient element of truth in the cynicism to arouse interesting speculations.

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SOME light might be thrown on this curious ethical problem by examining the basic statement in Jewish thought on the relationship between a man and his neighbour. "Love thy neighbour as thyself." The great Rabbi Hillel said this was the whole of the Law and the rest was all commentary. He also provided his own interpretation: "What is hateful to you, do not that to your fellow." The Christian version was: "Do unto others as you would be done by." Continuing the commentary, the great modern Jewish philosopher and Zionist, Ahad Ha'am, put negative and positive versions together and found that the distinction between them was less important than the similarity. Indeed, much can be learned from the manifold attempts to interpret the verse. Love of your neighbour is only possible when he has some points in common with you, when he can be identified with yourself. If that communion does not exist *ab initio*, then love of your neighbour is not possible. Another version would be that love of your neighbour is acceptable only when you thoroughly identify him with yourself, make him in your mind and actions exactly like yourself so that he feels a sense of complete identity with you.

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ANOTHER theory which has been advanced is that the idea of "love thy neighbour as thyself" flows from the essential oneness of humanity. You must love your neighbour; it is inevitable that you do so, for what is your neighbour if not yourself and what are you if not the human being you see reflected in your neighbour?

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ALL this seems very remote from the problem of power politics of today which, at first blush, would appear to be a global exercise in the gentle art of hating your neighbour as effectively as possible. Perhaps it is this atmosphere of hostility, engendered in both halves of the world, which turns such expressions of neighbourliness as the massive aid programmes of the West into a cause for suspicion and irritation. Yet this does not mean that the apparent lack of appreciation should deter the richer countries of the world from helping the underprivileged. Perhaps it is essential to the preservation of the true democratic and spiritual values in the Western world that nations should persist in acts of altruism even when they apparently bring the very contrary of political advantage. This idea suggests yet one more interpretation of this crucial text. You love your neighbour because only in love, in expressing yourself in others, can you be yourself; because as a human being you have no option but to do so.

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THEREFORE, let not the West worry too much as to how their aid is received. Perhaps in time the underprivileged nations will come to see that the urge to better the lot of humanity everywhere is innate in the very nature of true democracy.

Tel Aviv, May 30.

Churchill Hall Dedicated At Technion City

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Winston Churchill Auditorium at Technion City was formally dedicated this evening in the presence of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, Miss Sarah Churchill, representing her illustrious father, and a galaxy of distinguished guests from Israel and abroad.

The corner stone of the building was laid by Mr. Randolph Churchill in October, 1955. Tonight's gathering was the most brilliant that Haifa had seen for a long time.

Miss Churchill, to whom the Premier referred in the Hebrew pronunciation of "Sahrah" — "because that is the proper way to pronounce your name," — read a personal message from Sir Winston. "I have been a Zionist for many years and I view with pleasure and admiration the maturing of the State of Israel. So to increase the technical attitude of your people is indeed commendable. It is perhaps the most urgent requirement of any free country that wishes to preserve its standing, dignity and independence.

"I pray that your efforts may be crowned with success to the detriment of none and to the lasting benefit of all the peoples of the Middle East," he wrote.

Regrets Absence

Sir Winston expressed his regret at being unable to be present at the opening.

The Prime Minister lauded Sir Winston Churchill for his part in inspiring the British and other peoples "who refused to submit to Hitler's bloodstained tyranny," and said that Israel was proud to name a Technion hall after him.

Mr. Ben-Gurion expressed the hope that "the greatest statesman of our day," by agreeing to give his name to the hall, would recognise that Israelis, too, "are endowed with some share of the courage, foresight and vision" that inspired him.

Pointing out that the Technion was the first institution of higher learning here while the country was still under Ottoman rule, the Prime Minister said this was no accident, for Israel's pioneers understood that the country could not be built with a high standard of culture without scientific and technological achievements.

He asked Sir Winston's daughter, Sarah, to convey to her father Israel's feelings of affection and admiration "for the greatest fighter for freedom in our generation."

Impression of Majesty

In a bright flowered summer dress, Miss Churchill told the audience that the auditorium had given her the impression of majesty. From her short tour of Israel she had found the country immeasurably rich in the courage and efforts of its people. She expressed the hope that the Technion graduates would yet go out to the whole Mid-East to help its people to better themselves.

Mr. Victor Mishcon, President of the British Technion Committee, which contributed towards the building, expressed the hope that Sir Winston might yet see it, as well as the rest of Israel. He hoped that honour, truth and justice would again go forth from Zion.

Immediately following the dedication an orchestra of students and faculty members played some chamber music and the World Assembly of Engineers and Architects, Friends of Israel, was then opened by Mr. U. Shalon, Chairman of the organizing committee. The speakers included Mayor Abba Khoushy and Professor F. Ollendorf.

Bistrein Building—Page 3 Col. 7

Kibbutz Artzi Opens National Conference

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EIN HASHOFET, Thursday. — "Hashomer Hatzair still maintains its basic belief in the victory of Socialism in the world," Mr. Y. Hazan, M.K., told the opening session of the ninth national conference of Kibbutz Artzi here tonight.

Several hundred delegates representing 73 kibbutzim affiliated with the movement, Knesset Members, representatives of the Histadrut and other kibbutz movements were present.

Mr. Hazan devoted part of his speech to an attack on the present Histadrut leadership for "breaking up the basis of labour leadership by drifting with the current of ideas instead of leading the workers against it." Although he did not mention him by name, it is presumed that Mr. Hazan was referring to Mr. Lavon's speech before the recent Mapai Convention.

The Conference was opened by Mr. Bunim Shamir, Secretary of Kibbutz Artzi. The proceedings, which will continue until Sunday noon, have been opened to the press — an unprecedented procedure for such functions.

Sa'eb Salem (left), former Lebanese Premier, who now leads Beirut opposition group, conferring with Rashid Karami, Tripoli opposition leader, in Beirut. The meeting was reportedly held in an attempt to "negotiate a peace" with Sami Solh's government.

Sharp Fighting in Beirut On Eve of League Meeting

Brief but sharp fighting broke out in the predawn hours yesterday on the outskirts of the Moslem quarter in Beirut, on the eve of the Arab League Council session scheduled for tomorrow in Benghazi, Libya, to discuss the Lebanon's complaint of United Arab Republic interference in her internal affairs.

Fighting continued until 6 o'clock in the morning, with scattered bursts of rifle fire. The Opposition chief, ex-Premier Sa'eb Salem, said his followers had suffered only two wounded and claimed that "three or four" of the pro-Government elements were killed.

To Seek Confidence Vote

On the political front, Premier Sami Solh was preparing to call a confidence vote on his Government's policies in Parliament next week. Behind-the-scenes negotiations were continuing in an effort to find a way to end the nation's troubles.

The U.S. Ambassador to Beirut, Mr. Robert McGlintock, confirmed that he had rejected a note sent to him by opposition leaders charging the U.S. with interfering in Lebanese affairs.

Preparations, meanwhile, were being completed to hold the League session in Benghazi. The Secretary-General of the League, Abdul Khalek Hassouna, arrived in Cairo yesterday from Geneva on his way to Benghazi.

18 Tanks Arrive

On Wednesday, 18 American Walker Bulldog light tanks arrived in Beirut aboard a U.S. military transport. They were part of the "normal" U.S. military aid programme, accelerated by the outbreak of the Lebanese insurrection. The tanks came from U.S. Army stocks in Bremerhaven, West Germany.

It was reported that large amounts of smuggled Egyptian currency were confiscated throughout the Lebanon recently, and that 10,000 volunteers have registered to join the new militia.

(UPI, Reuter, Ramallah R.)

Six Replacements Sent to Scopus

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A small convoy of six policemen, replacements for those killed and wounded earlier this week, went up to Mt. Scopus yesterday morning. The policemen, who travelled in an armoured bus, underwent the routine inspection at Mandelbaum Gate.

The investigation on the Israel side of Mt. Scopus goes into its third day today. The probe on the Jordanian side took only one day. Evidence is being taken by U.N. officers from Israel policemen who were at the scene at the time.

The burial of Col. George Flint, Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission, who was killed on Mt. Scopus on Monday, will take place tomorrow at the Canadian cemetery at Ismailiya. It is a large burial ground where those killed during the North African campaign were interred. The coffin will be taken by road to Gaza, and from there by plane to Ismailiya.

The military funeral will be attended by the 400-strong Canadian contingent of the U.N. Emergency Force in the Gaza Strip. Among those due to be present are Col. Flint's family, Lieut.-Gen. E.L.M Burns, former Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization and now U.N.E.F. Commander, and Maj.-Gen. Carl Von Horn, Chief of the T.S.O.

Russia May Revive Bernadotte Plan

LONDON, Thursday (INA). —Russia will soon make a new U.N. move to settle the Arab-Israel issue on the basis of the Bernadotte proposals of September, 1948, the London "Observer" News Service reports from Cairo today. Premier Khrushchev and Abdul Nasser reached an agreement on this during the latter's recent visit to Moscow, it adds.

The correspondent quotes Arab sources as stating that the Bernadotte proposals might suit Nasser today, although he could not himself make such proposals. He added that Russia is expected to move in the U.N. that steps be taken to implement this plan.

Among these proposals were the redrawing of the frontiers, giving the Negev to the Arabs and Galilee to Israel, with U.N. guarantee of the new frontiers. Haifa and Lydda to be free ports, Jerusalem under international control, and U.N. affirming the right of Arab refugees to return to their homes in Israel territory.

Study of Russian Compulsory in UAR

The study of Russian will be made compulsory in secondary schools and institutions of higher learning throughout the United Arab Republic, Education Minister Kamel e-Din Hussein said in Cairo yesterday, Cairo Radio reported.

Hussein returned to the Egyptian capital yesterday after spending a month in Syria.

On Wednesday, Abdul Nasser held a meeting with the Executive Councils (Cabinets) of the Egyptian and Syrian regions.

EOKA Says Traitors Joining Communists

NICOSIA, Thursday (Reuter). — The Greek Cypriot organization EOKA claimed today that the Cyprus Government has advised "all traitors" to join the Communist-led trade union as a cover for their activities.

The claim was made by a leaflet circulated today, which political circles interpret as an attempted justification for the recent killings by the underground.

Jordanians Given Free Entry to Iraq

A royal decree in Amman yesterday announced free entry for Jordanians into Iraq following establishment of the new Arab Union, Ramallah Radio reported.

Under the decree Jordanians will be able to acquire without hindrance property in Iraq and will have the right of residence there without restriction. King Faisal of Iraq is shortly expected to announce a similar decree for Iraqi citizens.

The Union Premier, Nuri Said, will return to Amman next week to present his policy statement to the Union's joint legislature and will then ask for a vote of confidence for the Union Government.

Glubb Says Jordan Has 'Forgiven' Him

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — "It seems that the Jordanians have forgiven me," said Maj.-Gen. John Glubb last night after attending a reception at the Jordan Embassy.

This was the first time that the former Commander of the Arab Legion was invited by the Jordanians since 1956, when he was dismissed by King Hussein.

De Gaulle Accepts Coty's Invitation To Set Up Regime of 'National Salvation'

Tunisia Calling UN Session

TUNIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Tunisian and French troops fought a five-hour battle today near Remada, French outpost in southern Tunisia, a Tunisian spokesman said here tonight.

At the same time, an official announcement said the Tunisian Government had sent instructions to her delegation at the United Nations to call for an immediate Security Council meeting to hear Tunisia's complaint against France.

Reporting on the armed clash, the spokesman said a French patrol left the Remada garrison and tried to break through a Tunisian roadblock about 16 kms. to the north-west of the road to Tataguine.

The French forces opened fire when the Tunisians refused to open the block, and the Tunisians returned the fire, he told newsmen, but added that details of casualties were not yet known.

The spokesman said that firing went on until early this evening when the French patrols retreated into the Remada garrison lines.

It was at Remada that violence broke out last weekend, touching off the present crisis here.

In Paris this morning an official government spokesman today denied Tunisian allegations that French troops had killed a Tunisian teacher, his wife and their three children last weekend.

The spokesman said the family and other Tunisians who died in the incident at Remada, on the Tunisian-Algerian border, were killed by a Tunisian bombardment. The family was in the school building near the southern fort and was therefore bombarded by the attacking Tunisians, he said.

The Tunisians allege that the French launched an "unprovoked" attack on the area. They claim that 14 civilians were killed or are missing, believed to be in French hands.

French official sources refused to comment on a call last night by the Charge d'Affaires, M. Bernard, on the Tunisian Foreign Minister.

U.K.-Protected Lahej Seen Joining U.A.R.

ADEN, Thursday (UPI). — The 34-year-old Sultan of Lahej may abdicate his throne as his first move in an attempt to create a new South Arabian State within the United Arab Republic, informed sources said today.

Sir Ali Bin Abdul Karim, Sultan of Lahej, would probably call his abdication a protest over what he terms a British "invasion" of his sheikhdom, the sources said. But official quarters here point out that the real reason behind the considered abdication would be to allow him to go to Cairo in order to prepare for the creation of a new South-Arabian State within the U.A.R.

The immediate cause of the Sultan's conflict with his English protectors was an expedition the Governor of Aden sent to Lahej some weeks ago with orders to arrest the three Jifri brothers, who are friends and advisers of the Sultan. They were charged with "conniving with a foreign power."

The young ruler has been in London since the British troops moved into his territory and is known to be convinced that Nasser's Arab nationalism will eventually cover the whole Arab world.

Ceylon Situation Under Control

COLOMBO, Thursday (Reuter). — Disturbed conditions in Ceylon are generally under control except for "one or two places", a Government spokesman said today. He did not identify the trouble spots.

Colombo was quiet following Tuesday's declaration of a state of emergency to deal with widespread rioting over a decision to give the Tamil language equal status with the official Sinhalese.

Civil Strife Unless Reason Prevails

By MAURICE CARR,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Thursday. — Amidst bitter dissension, there is widespread agreement this evening on one point — France is heading straight for calamitous civil strife unless reason prevails at the last moment — which is a possibility still to be reckoned with.

President Coty's message to Parliament, in which he warned the Deputies that the country was on the verge of a civil war, sounded the warning with blunt sincerity from which all trace of histrionic exaggeration was wholly absent.

The more intransigent Socialists argue that the Army's threat of a putsch is bluff, that a Socialist Government can be formed with the support but without the participation of the Communists thus avoiding a full-fledged Popular Front.

But even the most ardent advocates of this "business almost as usual" policy know it is a puerile pipedream, though they refuse to recognize stark realities.

At the presidential Palace Elysees, M. Coty this evening summoned a round-table conference of Gaullist and other party leaders, offering a last chance of a peaceful compromise. If this final battle of words does not lead to a compromise, then there is every likelihood that before long guns will speak.

Meanwhile, the National Assembly, adjourning after its stormy afternoon session at which it heard M. Coty's message, met again three hours later for routine second readings of various trivial bills, provoking loud laughter and jeers from all parts of the House and even from the galleries.

"This is a poor imitation of a Shakespearean play interposing a scene of the sheerest buffoonery at the height of tragedy," exclaimed a French parliamentary correspondent.

The whole atmosphere in Paris is so tranquil, so lighthearted, that not only observers but actors of this excruciating drama cannot bring themselves to believe in the imminent outbreak of internecine warfare. The coming days, if not hours, will show whether this sense of quietude will ward off or, on the contrary — through insouciance—bring on disaster.

U.K. Observers View Events with Anxiety

By GERDA L. COHEN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Gen. de Gaulle's accession meets with foreboding from right-wing commentators here, and indignation from Labour spokesmen who accuse him of climbing to power on the shoulders of a "greedy colonial junta."

Political observers foresee trouble for the Atlantic alliance, since de Gaulle favours greater independence of the French forces instead of subordination to the American command.

Nevertheless, it is assumed that an authoritarian dose might cure the French malaise sufficiently to make her a more stable partner in the defence of Western Europe.

11-YEAR-OLD GIVES BIRTH TO BOY

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina, Thursday (Reuter). — An 11-year-old school-girl has given birth to a seven-pound boy in hospital here. Both are doing well.

STOP PRESS!!

THE TERMS

PARIS, Thursday. — General de Gaulle, in a statement issued here tonight, gave details of his conditions for forming a government in this "decisive moment for the destiny of the nation."

De Gaulle said that he had told President Coty he proposed that the Government he would head should receive for a stated period the full powers necessary to act in the present very grave situation.

He went on: "I cannot undertake the task of leading the State and the nation unless these indispensable conditions are agreed to with the great and wide confidence that the salvation of France, of the State and the Republic demands."

He proposed that the Government should receive a mandate, according to a procedure provided for by the present constitution, to prepare the changes that should be made in the constitution, and to submit them to the country through a referendum.

The constitutional changes would be concerned, notably, with "the separation and balance of powers, as well as the relations of the French Republic with the peoples that are associated with it."

The General said it is extremely urgent to restore national unity, to re-establish order in the state and to make the public powers equal to their duty.

The statement was issued shortly after de Gaulle had agreed to try to form a new French Government.

US Ready to Work With de Gaulle

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. is all ready to begin working with a French Government headed by General de Gaulle. This is the word passed on to diplomats who have asked for the views of the State Department in the last few days.

The main concern of President Eisenhower and all other officials is to say and do nothing which will make an already critical situation any worse.

De Gaulle's resumption of power is now accepted as inevitable, but U.S. officials are appalled at the thought of a civil war in France. Despite the concern, however, there was no atmosphere of alarm in Washington.

Captured U.S. Flyer To Face Jakarta Court

JAKARTA, Thursday (Reuter). — An American flyer, Allan Lawrence Pope, is to be tried on charges of committing acts hostile to the Indonesian Government, the Antara news agency said today.

Pope is alleged to have been captured after a Mitchell bomber he was flying for the Indonesian rebels was shot down by Government forces at Ambon in the south Moluccas.

Antara said Pope and a former Indonesian Air Force radio operator, captured with him, would answer charges before a military court of "having committed acts hostile to the legal Government of Indonesia by openly aiding rebels."

31 CUBAN REBELS KILLED IN CLASH

HAVANA, Thursday (Reuter). — Thirty-one rebels were killed in two clashes with Government troops near the rebel hideout area of the Sidara Maestra mountains, Cuban Army Headquarters said last night. The troops suffered no losses and were pursuing other rebels, the statement added.

Socialist Support Seen Assured

PARIS, Thursday. — General de Gaulle's prospects for forming the next Government rose tonight after a crucial conference between him and President Rene Coty at the Elysees Palace.

After the General left the 75-minute meeting to return to his country home at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises in eastern France, an Elysees press spokesman said he had accepted the President's invitation to set up a government.

This development followed a series of dramatic events today:

- President Coty in a message to the National Assembly said the country was on the brink of civil war unless de Gaulle could form a "Government of National Salvation." M. Coty added that he would resign as President of the Republic if it was found the General could not succeed in establishing such a government.
- Gen. de Gaulle released for publication an exchange of letters between himself and ex-President Vincent Auriol in which the wartime hero once again declared that he would form a government only by legal means.
- The Socialist Party's parliamentary group voted to support M. Auriol's view, expressed in his letter, that if de Gaulle denounces the "seditious movement" in Algeria they would support the General.

Communists Alone

Only the Communists remained adamantly opposed to Gen. de Gaulle.

Tomorrow morning President Coty will meet again with party leaders to discuss the situation.

Government sources said de Gaulle himself will meet with party chiefs only after he is reasonably sure of a "national majority" — that is an overwhelming majority of all non-Communist parties.

As of tonight, that seemed almost certain.

Officials said that after driving home again tonight de Gaulle probably will return to Paris tomorrow and that the political conferences will continue throughout Friday and probably Saturday.

If the Socialists confirm their support for him tomorrow, the sources said, the Radicals have agreed to rally around as well.

General de Gaulle may go before the Assembly early next week, the sources added.

In his message to Parliament, the President announced that if after his interview with the General it should prove that a de Gaulle government was not possible, he would hand in his resignation as President of the Republic.

Reply to Auriol

Earlier, Agence France-Presse released a letter from de Gaulle which declared that he would agree to assume power only by legal means. Warning that "we are going towards anarchy and civil war," the General added: "Those who, by a sectarianism which is incomprehensible to me, will have prevented me from once again extricating the Republic from its difficulties while there was still time, will bear a heavy responsibility."

The letter was a reply to one from ex-President Vincent Auriol, who wrote to him on Sunday asking him to use his influence "to bring back to their duty" officers who had disobeyed their Supreme Commander, and to break all solidarity with "those who have created a seditious movement."

Once that is accomplished, he told Gen. de Gaulle, it will be possible to reach quick agreement on a government with full powers for a limited period of time.

M. Auriol pointed out in his letter that Committees of Public Safety, like those in Algeria, were being formed throughout France. He declared that this grim development, coupled with the Corsican coup, throws "full light on the aims and the action of a part of those who have ranged themselves against the national sovereignty...

"It is no longer a question of national agitation... It is a rebellion against the institutions and the laws which France has freely given itself."

Opens Road

It was the Auriol letter which opened a face-saving road to compromise for the Socialists. M. Auriol, under whose presidency the Fourth Republic was born, is himself a Socialist. The 73-year-old statesman's letter was the most moving utterance yet from those who would save the Republic, and the Socialist Party's parliamentary group voted by 58 votes to 28 to approve M. Auriol's appeal.

Gen. de Gaulle said the movement in Algeria had been provoked by the "chronic impotence of the public powers," but added that the movement had used his name without his ever being involved in it.

His reference to "those who will have prevented me" from assuming power was to the centre and left parties, who joined the Communists in a massive anti-de Gaulle demonstration in the capital yesterday in which a quarter of a million persons are estimated to have taken part.

Dead Silence

Deputies stood and listened in dead silence while M. Andre le Trocquer, President of the Assembly, read M. Coty's message. The Communists sat down when he reached the passage where M. Coty referred to his resignation. Later they rose again, and, together with about two-thirds of the Socialist Deputies, began singing the Marseillaise and a revolutionary song. The left-wing Radical leader, M. Pierre Mendes-France, stood with them, looking pale as death.

The Poujadists started singing too, but were constantly interrupted by Communist shouts of "Fascism shall not pass."

During the reading of the message someone in the gallery showered pamphlets on the Deputies.

Amid cries of "To Moscow" from the Right and "To Corsica" from the Left, M. le Trocquer adjourned the sitting until the evening.

In his message to the Assembly, President Coty said: "If I have gone beyond the national limits set by my pre-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Americans Cut Trips to Europe

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Thursday. — The French upheaval is causing many tourists to postpone trips to Europe until the situation is calmer.

Cancellations of airline reservations are 20 to 30 per cent above normal.

NAHARIYA AWAITS YOU!

The Health Resort Department, the Hotels and the "Galei-Galil" Beach and Swimming Pool await you.

We wish to make our guests comfortable and so win new friends for Nahariya as we have in previous years.

The Local Council Health Resort Department
The Hotel Union
Galei-Galil Beach Cooperative

Open Season in Nahariya

General Israel Orphans' Home for Girls,
JERUSALEM
Kiryat Moshe (Tel. 3424)

Cordially invites all tourists to attend a

Gala Reception

and

programme of entertainment held by the children of the Home in the New Building on

TUESDAY, JUNE 3 at 3.30 p.m.

Transportation from your Jerusalem hotel at 3 p.m.

Programme:

Address of Welcome — Orchestra
Dances — Refreshments

Tour of New Building.

Tickets, free of charge, are available at the Government Tourist Office and at all leading Jerusalem Hotels or can be ordered by phoning 3424, Jerusalem.

THE COMMITTEE

Maskit
Israel Village Crafts Ltd.
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HAIFA
ACCADIA HOTEL Hoodia
ELAT

Social & Personal

The President on Wednesday received Prof. Henry S. Commager, Professor of History at Columbia University.

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Mr. Edward B. Lawson, U.S. Ambassador in Israel, yesterday visited HANIKUV projects in the settlements of Kfar Shmaryahu, Beit Yitzhak and Knei Zion. The Ambassador was accompanied by Mr. Howard P. Baxter, First Secretary of the U.S. Embassy.

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Mr. Moshe Kol, Acting Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, yesterday received the Hamburg bankers, Mr. Eric M. Warburg and Mr. August Herman.

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A housewarming was held for the new Jerusalem Hadassah Club for visitors at the Strauss Health-Centre yesterday. Present were Dr. Miriam Freund, President of Hadassah in the U.S.; Mrs. Jesse Karpas, Chairman of Hadassah Clubs in Israel; Mrs. Julia Dushkin, Chairman of the Israel Hadassah Council; Mrs. Sarah Dana, Chairman of Tourism in U.S. Hadassah; Mr. R. Kalantar, Jerusalem Deputy Mayor; Mr. S. B. Yashaya, Jerusalem District Representative, and Dr. K.M. Mann, Director-General of Hadassah.

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Dr. Sergio Prato, Lecturer in Italian Literature at the Hebrew University, will lecture (in Italian) on "The Svevo Case in Italian Literature" before the Dante Alighiere Society, Terra Sancta College, Jerusalem, tonight at 8.45. The lecture will be followed by documentary films.

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A dinner in honour of Sir John Rothenstein, Director, Tate Gallery, London, will be given by the Israel and British Commonwealth Association, at the Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, tomorrow evening at 7.15 p.m.

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The Opening of an Exhibition of Paintings by Ze'ev Wiesenfeld will be held at the Katz Art Gallery, 97 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv, tomorrow, Saturday, May 31, 1958, at 11.30 a.m.

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BIRTHS

LEVIN — to Batia (née Pinchovsky), wife of Alick Levin, on May 26, 1958, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv — a son.

•

RIM — To Shulamit, wife of Dr. Y. Rim, on May 26, 1958, at the Elisha Hospital, Haifa — a daughter, Orna.

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MARRIAGE

GALAI — ROSETTI

The wedding took place yesterday of Miss Helena Rosetti, daughter of the Clerk of the Knesset and Mrs. Moshe Rosetti, and Mr. Shmuel Galai, son of the late Mr. Michael Galai and Mrs. Rivka Jacobi, at the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv. Among those present were the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak; Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K.; Rabbi Dr. M. Nurock, M.K., and other dignitaries.

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CONGRATULATIONS

Friends and fellow Bar Kochba members extend heartiest congratulations to Dr. Richard Blum on his 80th birthday. A reception will be held at 7 Wedgwood Avenue, Mt. Carmel, on Friday, June 6, from 4 to 6 p.m.

JERUSALEM LAWYER CITED BY BELGIUM

Mr. Asher Levitsky, the Jerusalem lawyer, has been presented by the Belgian Consul-General with the award of Knight of the Order of the Belgian Crown. The citation is in recognition of Mr. Levitsky's services as legal adviser to the Belgian Consulate in Jerusalem for many years.

He also received a certificate of merit signed by King Baudouin and the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Victor Larock.

New Judges Named

President Ben-Zvi yesterday appointed Mrs. Miriam Ben-Porat to the position of District Court Judge, and Mr. Benjamin Korngold as Magistrates, on the advice of the Appointments Board.

THE ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA
OPERA HOUSE
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Air-conditioned
With the participation of foreign guest singers
Marilyn Tyler
(Soprano)
Georges Vaillant
(Bass)
DON PASQUALE
Sun., June 1, at 8.30 p.m.
Workers Gala Performance
FAUST
Tues., June 3, at 8 p.m.
DON PASQUALE
Wed., June 4, at 8.30 p.m.
FAUST
Sat., June 7 at 8 p.m.
Tickets at the Opera House from 10-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 67780, as well as at the box office and at Kassit, 1 Allenby Road.

Youth Groups Ask End of Ban

A meeting of the country's youth movements has asked the Government to annul its decision banning their activities in elementary schools.

The request was made in a resolution passed on Wednesday by the Council of Youth Movements. The Council declared its readiness to devise ways of guaranteeing "the absence of any interference" in school life.

It also called on the Government to recognize the important educational work of the Zionist youth movements and their pioneering role in the building of the country. The Council asked that this appreciation be expressed in concrete form by material and moral aid to the movements.

A committee comprising representatives of the Scouts, Hatnua Hameuhedet, Mahnot Olim, and Ezra movements, was appointed to meet the appropriate authorities and seek implementation of the Council's decisions.

'Financial Times' On Israel Payments Gap

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—The "Financial Times" today warned that Israel might be in "serious trouble" by the early 1960's unless she substantially reduced her payments gap.

It added: "Reparation payments by Germany will have been largely completed by the early 1960's, while Israel will be due to start repaying some of the short-term debts she has incurred abroad in recent years.

"Hitherto, Israel has forged ahead with her development programme without bothering overmuch about the implications for the external payments position. She ought now to ensure that she does not take on more than her resources will permit," the paper added.

Mrs. Krishna Nehru Hutheesing Leaves

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Mrs. Krishna Nehru Hutheesing, sister of the Indian Prime Minister, left by B.E.A. for England today after a two-week visit as a guest of the Government.

Told that she made a wonderful representative of her country, Mrs. Hutheesing replied with a smile: "Perhaps I will be appointed the first Indian representative to your land." *(Ilim.)*

Indian Scoutmaster On Israel Movement

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Renewed Government recognition of the Scouts Association would strengthen the local branch and enhance its standing in the World Movement, according to Mrs. Iris Ferris, of India, Deputy Director of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

The visiting scout leader declared that scout movements in the world had greatly benefited from official recognition.

Israel is not a full member of the Association (it is a Tenderfoot Member) since there is one movement here for both boys and girls, Mrs. Ferris said that there were only two other such mixed movements out of the world's 42 national movements. Appreciating the particular development of the Israel scout movement, she did not suggest that it be split in two, but recommended that Girl Scouts should have independence in three fields—administration, training and international relations.

"Full equality between boy and girl scouts is liable to detract from the femininity of the girls," she said.

Mrs. Ferris expressed her admiration for the standards and self-confidence of Israel's young scout leaders. Israel scouts can give much to the world movement through their experience and new ideas, since in Israel "the children live scouting instead of just playing at it." She declared that the separate international unit in Haifa — of children of consular and other foreign representatives — should retain its present status.

Mrs. Ferris has been associated with Guiding in Bengal since 1928, when she enrolled as a Cadet Ranger, rising to Commissioner for Training for West Bengal. Since 1953, she has been in England, serving on the World Bureau of the four million member Association, which she has represented at several international conferences. She is here as guest of the Boy and Girl Scouts Federation of Israel.

Where to go

• **Meet the Israeli** —
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.
Welcome to Anti-Tuberculosis League Clinic, daily 9-12 noon, Jerusalem: Tel. 2336; Tel Aviv: Tel. 22843; Haifa: Tel. 3610.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo** :—
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8.30-3. Tomorrow, 10-3.
• **Exhibitions**: —
Paintings by Avigdor Steimatsky, Miriam Bat Yeoseph (Heilerman); Paintings from Italy and Iceland. Arts and Crafts, 10-1; Tomorrow 10-1.
1) Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art; 2) Ancient pottery, glass and textiles from various civilisations; 3) Preview of primitive sculpture; Bezalel Museum, 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.
New Exhibition: 10 years of archaeological activities, 1948-1958. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1, 3-6.
Collective exhibition of oils, gouaches, water-colour drawings of twenty artists. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Malmon Ave., Jerusalem (10-1, 3-6). Tomorrow, 10-3.
Paintings by Hannah and Abraham Yakin. Histadrut House, Rehov Strauss, 10-1. Tomorrow 10-1.
Works by Zvi Raphaeli, Safrai Art Gallery, 87 Jaffa Road.
• **Libraries**—
Bezalel Museum, Sunday to Thursday, 9-1, 3-6.
• **Tours** —
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Strauss Health Centre.
Hebrew University Conducted Tour, daily, every hour on the hour 9-1; 3-6. New University Campus. Every Tuesday leaving Administration Bldg. 11 a.m., a visit to Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School in Ein Karem. Phone (until Monday) 63980 for bookings.
• **Film shows**: —
Israel films daily 11.30 a.m. Keren Hayesod Hall.
• **Recorded Music**—
Music to inspire (records with background scenes). Khatchaturian, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra; Schumann, Symphony No.1. Y.M.C.A., 8.30. Public welcome.
• **Synagogue Tour**—
Leaving Artists House, near King David Hotel at 4.30 p.m. Reservations accepted at Artists House, 10-1.
• **Meet Jerusalem Artists**:—
At Artists House. For tourists and members only. 9.30 p.m. Refreshment vouchers available at the Government Tourist Office and leading hotels.

TEL AVIV

• **Entertainment**—
Italian specialities Lunch, Dinner Luky's Bar-Restaurant, 3 Allenby Rd., First class Italian menu at IL5.
Cafe de Paris. Real French Cuisine. Paris atmosphere, moderate prices. 191 Rehov Dizengoff. Tel. 29280.
For dinner and pleasant entertainment — Dolphin Bar—Restaurant, 16 Shalom Aleichem, Tel. 22973. Music & Dance. Recommended for Tourists.
• **Exhibitions**: —
Tenth Anniversary Exhibition: "Ten Years of Israel Painting." Museum, 10-1.
"Wine on View," Wine Tourist Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, 9-8.
• **Z.O.A. House**—
Tourist Oneg Shabbat (9 p.m.).
• **Tours**: —
Mizrachi Women of America: Conducted Tours, teas every Wednesday at 4 p.m. at our Tourist Club, 60 Rehov Rashi, Tel. 2646.
• **Tourist Service**: —
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 28239.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon.
• **Theatre Club**: —
Artistic programme, dances, Theatre Club, 87 Rehov Ben-Yehuda, Tel. 29719.
• **Z.O.A. House**: —
Tourist Service (9-9) and daily.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service**: —
Visit Hadassah Club, 17 Rehov Yerushalayim, Tel. 4876.

NAHARIYA

• **Theatre**: —
Benzion Witler & Shifra Lerer, "Zein Grosse Libe," 8.45.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Music Programme**:—
Saturday Music Hour with organ and records. Shostakovitch, Trio in E Minor, Beethoven, Leonore Overture No.3; Tchaikovsky, Marche Slave. Y.M.C.A., 10.30 a.m. Public welcome.
• **Talk**:—
"Tales and Types of Jerusalem," Mr. Y. Freiman in the Lower Garden, Terrace of the King David Hotel, 5 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Entertainment**—
Ramat Gan Chamber Orchestra, "6th Subscription Concert." Conductor: Michael Taube; Soloist: George Haas. Beit Zvi, Ramat Gan 8.30.
• **Exhibitions**: —
Union of Israel Painters and Sculptors, 36th annual exhibition. Beit Hamelin, 26 Rehov Weizmann and at Artists Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1.
Opening of Paintings Exhibition by Ze'ev Wiesenfeld, 11.30 a.m.
Exhibition of Photographs by Nat Suffrin, Z.O.A. House, 9 a.m.—10 p.m.
• **Z.O.A. House**: —
American Documentary Films (5 and 9.30 p.m.).
• **Opera**—
The Israel National Opera, "Faust." Guest singer: Georges Vaillant; conductor: A. Tarsky. Opera House, 8.
HAIFA
• **Tourist Service**: —
Visit Hadassah Club, 17 Rehov Yerushalayim, Tel. 4876.
• **Theatre**—
Ohel, "Blockade Runners," 8.30.
• **Exhibition**: —
"Applied Art in Israel"—Photography, Ceramics, Textiles. Organized in honour of the 10th Anniversary of the State of Israel. Municipal Museum, Town Hall 10-1, 4-7.

JAFFA

• **Theatre**: —
Benzion Witler, Shifra Lerer, "Zein Groisse Libe," Noga Cinema, 6.45 and 9.15 p.m.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

June 1—"Hanna Senesh," Tel Aviv; "The Egg," Naharlya.
June 2—"Hanna Senesh," Tel Aviv; "The Egg," Rehovot.
June 3—"Hanna Senesh," Tel Aviv; "The Egg," Bishon Le-Zion.
June 4—"Hanna Senesh," Tel Aviv; "The Egg," Petah Tikva.
June 5—"Hanna Senesh," Tel Aviv; "The Egg," 6'ver Am.
All performances commence at 8 p.m.

Economy Basis Of Liberty—Haggerty

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HERZLIYA, Thursday.—"Twenty nations have obtained their independence since the close of World War II, and without exception they lack the economic foundation either to endure the continuance of that political independence or to give it genuine and vital meaning to their people." This was the view expressed by Mr. John Haggerty, Director of the U.S. Operations Mission, at a meeting of the Israel Institute of International Affairs held in Nof Yam, Herzliya, last night.

"These 20 countries, with 700 million people, with one exception (Israel), have an annual per capita income averaging less than $300. Ten of them have a per capita income of less than $100," he continued.

Mr. Haggerty said that the leaders of these countries may find it difficult to withstand the impatience of their people for material progress, and "it is no coincidence" that these are precisely the countries where the Communist bloc is making its maximum effort towards economic penetration. If we want free institutions to exist in these countries, said the speaker, then we of the West must somehow contrive to provide the material means to foster and sustain them. There is a genuine danger that many of these people may, in their desperation, "trade their liberty for bread."

Mr. Haggerty said that to get the "most mileage per dollar of actual investment and actual economic development," the latest pattern in U.S. aid was to marry dollar aid to private investment funds.

Eban in Southern States on 'Asor' Tour

ATLANTA, Georgia, Thursday (INA). — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, this week began a goodwill tour of the southern states in honour of Israel's Tenth Anniversary. He will address mass meetings in Georgia, Tennessee, and Louisiana, with the participation of Governors of those states, mayors and civic leaders.

The Ambassador will meet with faculties and students of southern universities and will hold conferences in Atlanta, Memphis, and New Orleans with representatives of the press, radio and T.V., as well as with heads of Jewish organizations.

20,000 DAY-OLD chicks were flown to Cyprus yesterday morning by a special Arkia plane as part of a 93,000 bird consignment for Italy and Cyprus.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Givant, 12 Ha'ari, Kiryat Shmuel, 65678.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 3526; Yaffo, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543; Zeidner, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 3433; Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gvirol; Temar, Hatikva Qtr., Giv'ataimahon. JAFFA: Yaffa, 10 Rehov 4, 82700. RAMAT GAN: Amit, 130 Modi'in, 72964. PETAH TIKVA: Belkin, 40 Hovevei Zion. REHOVOT: Levin, 196 Herzl, 96-1345. RISHON: Amami. HOLON: Ribak Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Natanya.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2289.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Meir, Jaffa, 4190; Vietan, Mount Scopus, 61343.
TEL AVIV: (During the day): Dr. Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553; Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin; Orah, 99 Dizengoff, 23120; Nordau, 153 Ben Yehuda, 23873, Yanai, 67 Yehuda Halevy, 62474; Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67387. JAFFA: Nora, near Nora Cinema, 81856. (At night): Dr. Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 23335; Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 24264; Fraenkel, 28 King George, 23721. Dr. Michlin, 113 Allenby, 22853; Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67387. JAFFA: Nora. RAMAT GAN: Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik, 71814. PETAH TIKVA: Fishbain, 6 Hafetz Haim. REHOVOT: Levin, 196 Herzl, 63-1345. RISHON: Amami. HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Natanya.
HAIFA: Hamizrah, 87 Herzl, 3311.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Tryfus, 32 King George, 2035; Dr. Katz, 20 Hahabashim, 2805; Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 28411.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Grusenwald, 32 Ben-Nun, 62943; Dr. Abelen, 19 Uzziahkin, 2686; Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as Friday.

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Leading Judgment On Courts of Honour

"Where the rules of a co-operative society confer on its court of honour authority which is legally the province of the criminal courts, and where they are permitted to try, punish and impose fines for criminal offences, the State Courts must intervene and stay further proceedings."

This was the essence of the leading judgment handed down in the Supreme Court yesterday by Justice Goitein, rejecting an appeal by the Egged Bus Cooperative against a District Court ruling denying it the right to try one of its members, Moshe Sapir, in the Cooperative's Court of Honour. Sapir had been charged with forgery, drawing money without authority, and violation of trust while holding a responsible position in the Cooperative's directorate.

Judge Goitein pointed out that Egged's rules did not provide for the basic rights accorded in all enlightened countries to every individual accused of a crime, such as the right to call in a defence lawyer who is not a member of the Cooperative, the conducting of hearings in public etc.

Egged was ordered to pay the costs of the appeal, which amount to IL200.

(A summary of the judgment will appear in a future *Jerusalem Post Law Report*).

Ike Against Control Of Wages, Prices

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UPI). — President Eisenhower said yesterday he believes the recession has largely spent its force. But he cautioned against any optimism that a healthy economic upturn would occur in the near future.

He told a news conference that some of the economic indices point to an upturn. But he said one swallow does not make a summer.

He also said he would deplore any peacetime attempt to control wages and prices. But he said he feels strongly that both must be held down in an effort to maintain stable living costs and a sound dollar.

Zion Rams Quay; Slightly Damaged

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — The s.s. Zion suffered damage to her bow when she ran head on into the port quay on her return from the U.S. this afternoon. At the time, the ship was under the command of the port pilot, who was manoeuvring her into a berth.

None of the nearly 300 passengers was hurt.

The Zim spokesman announced tonight that the damage would be repaired in Haifa before the ship's departure next week. She would be able to continue on her regular schedule, he added.

A SCHOLARSHIP in the Hebrew University's Faculty of Law has been established by Dr. J. Kingsley, of Johannesburg, and Mrs. Minnie Shibko, of Blackpool, England, in memory of their brother, Hyman Herbert Kingsley, Judge of the Supreme Court at Sierra Leone. It will be awarded annually to law students chosen on the basis of academic merit and financial standing.

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At the Cinema

"THE House of Numbers" (Orion, Haifa) is San Quentin, where part of this film was shot and which does its best to live up to its reputation of a model prison. The plot turns on four characters: the convict and his brother, who is arranging an escape, a double role played with inarticulate honesty by Jack Palance; the convict's wife (Barbara Lang); and a rogue of a prison officer who turns out to be a very well-trained red herring.

"The House of Numbers" — the reference is to the cell numbers — is a routine production but the story has its novelty. Most original is the ending, which places the organizers of the escape in what seems an insoluble ethical quandary and then their decision illuminates the whole psychological significance of the story. As in most films which turn on their finals, some form of "flashback" might have been used. *H.*

American Art Show Opens on Sunday

A show representing 185 years of American painting will open at the Bezalel National Museum on Sunday at 5 p.m. It will be one of a series of special exhibitions in honour of the Tenth Anniversary.

The Detroit Institute of Arts and the well-known collector, Mr. Lawrence A. Fleischman, of that city, have organized the exhibition and, with the help of the U.S. Information Service, it has been brought to Israel.

Mr. Fleischman, the owner of the majority of these paintings, has come to Israel to participate in the opening of the exhibition, which will be under the patronage of the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson.

The exhibit will be on view at Bezalel through June 25. In July it will be shown at the Tel Aviv Museum. In August and September it is scheduled for exhibition at the Ein Harod and Haifa Museums respectively.

2,000 Books to Israel Libraries from U.S. Body

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Some 2,000 American books have been made available to Israel institutions as a result of a drive conducted by the Lions Club in Hagerstown, Maryland. The books were collected by the Lions — an organization interested in international welfare — as part of a community book drive undertaken by organizations in a number of American cities.

The books — all in excellent condition — have been presented by the U.S. Information Service to the Library of the Tel Aviv University; the Nahariya Public Library; the Library of the Philip Murray House in Eilat; the Library of Kiryat Gat; the Cultural Council of Kiryat Shmonah; the Cultural Section of the Army; Beit Remez in Natanya, and many other institutions.

Most of the books are fiction, but others are on radio, medicine, science, literature, psychology and education. More book shipments are expected in Israel under the same scheme.

POET. — Juan Ramon Jimenez, 76, Spanish-born Nobel Prize-winning poet, died yesterday of bronchial pneumonia in Puerto Rico.

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SPORT ROUND THE WORLD

By Reuter Correspondents

FRANCORCHAMPS, East Belgium.—Archie Scott Brown, of Britain, who was leading the field in the International Motor Racing Grand Prix here, was seriously injured when his Lister Jaguar car swerved off the track and caught fire.

• • •

MONACO. — Maurice Trintignant, of France, drove a British Cooper car to victory in the Monaco Grand Prix motor race here, at a record average speed of 99.49 kilometres an hour. It was the first time a British car had finished first in the race.

• • •

FRANCORCHAMPS. — Master Gregory, of the U.S., driving a Lister Jaguar, won the GPA Grand Prix for sports cars here. He covered the fifteen laps totalling 121.6 miles in one hour five min. 2.6 sec., averaging 121.813 m.p.h. Paul Frere, of Belgium, in an Aston Martin, was second and Carroll Shelby, U.S., in an Aston Martin, third.

• • •

MOSCOW. — Vasil Kuznetsov, of the Soviet Union, scored 5,900 633 points at Krasnodar in beating the world record for the decathlon. Kuznetsov's score is more than the previous world's best by R. Johnson, of U.S.

• • •

LUXEMBOURG. — The European Boxing Union has decided that, in order to ensure a more uniform standard of refereeing, European title fights will be refereed in future only by a referee from the Federation of the country in which the match takes place. He will be chosen from the panel of international referees recognized by the E.B.U. The Union recognized Emilio Marconi, of Italy, as the No. 1 challenger for the European welter-weight title, vacated by Peter Waterman, of Britain. Jean Sneyers, of Belgium, was recognized as principal challenger to the vacant European featherweight title, and decided that Cherif Hamia, of France, will be the first to challenge the new champion.

• • •

SAO PAULO. — Brazil beat Bulgaria, 3-1, in a soccer international here. Bulgaria led 1-0 at halftime.

SURREY GAIN FOURTH WIN

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Surrey gained their fourth successive win this season on Tuesday to maintain the hot pace they are setting in the County Championship. Their victory over Nottinghamshire by an innings and 43 runs at Trent Bridge gained them 14 more points to bring their tally this year to 56 — the possible maximum.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Jerusalem Subscribers
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Subscription Concert No. 11
Conductor:
IZLER SOLOMON
Soloist:
CLAUDIO ARRAU
(Piano)
JERUSALEM
Exhibition Hall
WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 8.30 p.m.
Programme:
"Oberon" Overture — Weber; Symphony No. 4, "Italian" — Mendelssohn; Concerto No. 2 for Piano and Orchestra — Brahms.
SALE OF TICKETS to the General Public begins on Sunday, June 1, at Cahana's Ticket Agency (daily 9-1, 3-6 p.m.).

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VISTAVISION

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 6 p.m. tonight and ends at 7.30 p.m. tomorrow

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha 6.15 p.m., Arvit, 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6 p.m.; Arvit, 7.15 p.m.
Ezrat Y'Esrael (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m., Arvit, 6.30.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.
Hevra Lehithadesut Bahavim Hadashim: Beit Habalutsot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Tonight: 6 p.m. Tomorrow: 6 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff) — Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. Arvit.
Ihud Shivat Zion (97 Rehov Ben Yehuda) — Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m.; Minha, 6.30 p.m.
Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus) — Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6.30 p.m.
Hevrat Lehithadesut Bahavim Hadashim (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (15 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tonight, 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6.30 p.m.; Arvit, 7.15 p.m.
Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): — Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

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Notice to the Public

The Public Committee for the Tenants Protection Laws

The above Committee requests all public bodies, organizations and individuals wishing to appear before the Committee to apply in writing to: The Public Committee for the Tenants Protection Laws, Courts Administration, Russian Compound, Jerusalem. Applicants should name the representative who will appear on their behalf and should submit a written memorandum in ten copies, setting forth the gist of their proposals.

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THE NEW JERUSALEM CONSERVATOIRE AND ACADEMY OF MUSIC, AND THE Y.M.C.A.
On Monday, June 2, at 8.30 p.m.,
A Musical Evening
will be held at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium
in Memory of the late
Henrietta Michaelson
by her pupils.
All friends and admirers are invited.

FOUR ISRAEL POLICEMEN and the Chairman of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, Colonel George Flint, of Canada, were killed by Jordanian snipers in the bloodiest incident on Mt. Scopus since the War of Independence. (Picture above shows U.N. drivers handing over bodies to an Israel officer at Mandelbaum Gate).

SHAVUOT WAS OBSERVED throughout the country over last week-end. While tens of thousands utilized the two-day holiday by going for hikes and to the beaches, about 30,000 pilgrims ascended Mt. Zion, visiting King David's Tomb. In agricultural settlements colourful harvest festivals were organized.

The Histadrut Central Committee decided to recommend the **EXPULSION OF COMMUNISTS FROM THE HISTADRUT EXECUTIVE**, because of the Communist Party's campaign of incitement among Israel's Arab minority... A bill to **NATIONALIZE LABOUR EXCHANGES** was tabled in the Knesset. At present, labour exchanges are managed by the Histadrut.

ON THE CULTURAL FRONT, Technion week in Haifa was attended by distinguished guests from abroad; the Hebrew National Opera reopened the doors of its new home in Tel Aviv with a festive performance of Gounod's "Faust," and the Artist Festival was held in the Painters' Quarter of Safad... **THE CROWN OF MISS ISRAEL** for 1958 was won by a 21-year-old Law student at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Murder in the Garden

GAN SHLOMIT — Salome's Garden — part of the former botanical gardens of the Hebrew University on Mt. Scopus, is a small area near the eastern line dividing the Israel and Jordan sector of the Scopus demilitarized area. Here, on Monday afternoon, in one of the gravest incidents since 1948, Jordanian bullets killed four Israel policemen and the Chairman of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Commission, Canada's Lieut.-Colonel George Flint.

About 1 p.m. a routine Israel five-man police patrol entered Gan Shlomit from the direction of the Hebrew University and Hadassah compounds. Suddenly, fire was opened on it from the Arab side, wounding one policeman and pinning down another. When a second patrol attempted to extricate the men, they were also attacked and three of them fell, wounded. United Nations observers called to the spot, failed to obtain a cease-fire. Waving white flags, they attempted to approach the wounded despite continued Jordanian fire. The one who got closest was Colonel Flint, but he was hit within a few yards of the wounded. Even when it became clear that Colonel Flint was severely wounded and that the hail of bullets made impossible any attempt to evacuate him and the Israel victims, the Jordanians continued shooting and the wounded lay on the slope until darkness fell. Finally, around 9 p.m., U.N. observers managed to reach the victims, but by that time four Israel policemen and Colonel Flint were dead.

It was an unprecedented case in several respects. It was the first time since the war that a high-ranking U.N. officer was deliberately attacked while clearly displaying the white flag. It was the first time that the Jordanians refused for many hours to allow the wounded to be evacuated, thus actually condemning them to death.

Jordan later added to her murderous disregard of the U.N. by both refusing to cooperate in a joint investigation of the incident and refusing to guarantee that fire would not be opened on U.N. observers accompanied by Israel officers and witnesses when they entered Gan Shlomit to carry out the separate investigation on Israel's side.

Colonel Flint's death on Mt. Scopus had in it something of the tragedy of obstinate destiny. About two years ago, he was severely wounded on Mt. Scopus by the explosion of an Arab mine and for some time he lay between life and death in Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital. This time when he went out to rescue the wounded Israel policemen, he was preparing for well-deserved home leave in Canada. One of the Israel policemen who was killed had also been wounded in the first Scopus convoy.

The incident, highlighted the three-fold problem of Israel-Arab relations. On the first level are the various local issues, from the return of stray cattle to disputes about the exact location of the demarcation line; on the second, are the broader problems of relations between Israel and each of her bellicose neighbours and the third, general level, involves the interaction of forces, tactics and intrigues in the struggle among the contending Arab blocs and in the Cold War between the Powers.

MAC's Map

ON the local level, the incident had its roots in a dispute about the exact location of the line between the Israel and the Jordan sectors. When Mt. Scopus was demilitarized and divided under a special agreement on July 7, 1948, both sides signed a detailed map, according to which Gan Shlomit was within the Israel sector. The Jordanians claim, however, that a general map on which the entire Israel-Jordan armistice line was later marked puts Gan Shlomit within the Jordan sector. Nevertheless regular Israel patrols in the area have not been interfered with in the past.

On the level of broader Israel-Jordan relations, the latest Scopus incident again underscored the consequences of Jordan's refusal to implement Article VIII of the General Armistice Agreement. This Article provides for the establishment of a Special Committee of Israel and Jordan representatives to work out the conditions for the restoration of normal civilian life in the partitioned Jerusalem area, including the reopening of roads, resumption of water and electricity supplies, access to the Holy Places and also the resumption of normal cultural and humanitarian activity at the various institutions on Mt. Scopus.

After a few abortive attempts to get such a Special Committee down to work in the first few years after the Armistice was signed in Rhodes in 1949, the project was shelved. Instead of using the Armistice Agreements as a bridge to a permanent settlement, Jordan—along with the other Arab countries—started a systematic effort to undermine the Armistice Agreement itself. But Israel has refused to regard Article VIII as a dead letter and insists that the lack of free access to the Western Wall, the Mt. of Olives and Mt. Scopus constitutes a violation of Jordan's clear undertaking in her Armistice with Israel.

As the pressure of the Soviet-backed United Arab Republic against the Hashemite Arab Federation mounted, beleaguered King Hussein again tried the old strategem—creating incidents with Israel. He apparently hoped to achieve two objects: to gain respite from Nasser's attacks while he is embroiled in a fight with Israel.

Hussein seems convinced that the West will protect him against any forceful Israel reaction to his tactics. There are some indications that his hopes are not entirely unfounded, and that, to some extent, even the United Nations is interested in preventing any serious blow to Jordan's prestige.

The Scopus tragedy had its echoes in the Knesset when several Members addressed questions to the Prime Minister on the subject. Mr. Ben-Gurion gave a detailed account of the tragic incident and reiterated that Israel was determined to protect all her rights under the Scopus Agreement of July 7, 1948, adding that this would be one of the main points to be discussed with Mr. Hammarskjold's special representative, who is due in Jerusalem in the near future.

Expelling Maki

RELATIONS between the State and its Arab minority were among the most important problems on the internal front this week. The Central Committee of the Histadrut decided to recommend the expulsion of Communists from the Labour Federation's Executive Committee, charging them with inciting the Arab population of Israel to organized resistance against the State.

This move by the Histadrut Central Committee was the first major reaction to the clashes earlier this month between police and Communist-led Arab demonstrators in Nazareth and Umm el-Fahm. The motion was carried by the Mapai majority in the Central Committee, while the minority, composed of representatives of Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mapam and Ha'ovad Hazioni (Progressives) voted against, though they also strongly denounced the actions of the Communists. The recommendation now has to be approved by the 90-member Executive (Va'ad Hapoel), in which Mapai also has a majority.

The expulsion would affect the four Communist members of the Executive but would not expel individual Communists from the rank and file of the Histadrut. There is great reluctance, even on the part of most of Mapai, to take so drastic a step against individual Communist members, both for ideological and tactical reasons. The trade union leaders do not want to violate the individual members' freedom of political conviction, as long as it remains within such limits. Moreover, no one wants to help the Communists to become martyrs.

An Echo

THE Communist-led demonstrations among the Arab population represent a basic departure from the old Communist tactics here and seem to be a reflection of Moscow's blessing for Nasser's efforts to establish himself as leader of Arab nationalism. In previous years, the Communist campaign among Israel's Arabs was directed against the Military Government, under which a large majority of Israel's Arabs still live. The situation in the neighbouring Arab countries, and especially those countries' professed intention of destroying Israel, has so far precluded the lifting of restrictions in military government areas, while opinions vary in Israel about the wisdom, and particularly the scope, of Military Government.

Now, however, instead of calling for "equal rights for the Arab minority," the Communists have begun outspokenly to demand "the right of self-determination" for Israel's Arabs," "even to the extent of secession." In other words, the agitators in fact now call upon the Arabs to refuse to recognize the authority of the State of Israel.

Such propaganda speeches may perhaps sound pleasing to some Arab ears. However, the great majority of Israel's Arabs were deeply disturbed by both the Communist slogans and the Communist tactics of violence. In numerous letters and personal calls to the Premier's office, Arab notables from towns and villages dissociated themselves from the Communist demonstrations, even urged the government to take energetic steps against the troublemakers. The notables are frankly afraid that if no stop is put to the Communist-organized activities, the Jewish majority of the country will identify the Communist mobs with the entire Arab minority.

Paris at the Crossroads

By Maurice Carr

PARIS—

TUESDAY, May 13, 1958, marked a turning point in French history — whether for good or ill remains to be seen. This is how the events of that fateful day struck one observer of the Paris scene.

In the morning, when the Métro underground stations open, all is normal. There is no Government, and nobody cares very much. The political crisis revolves around the nearly four-year-old rebellion in Algeria, about which everybody is worried. By the time the last Métro train has gone, at night, France has acquired a new Government, and still nobody cares very much. But by now Algeria has two revolts — as if to vie with the Moslem nationalists, the European settlers and the French army over there have started an uprising of their own — and the Parisians in the *cafés*, out in the streets, grin in hilarious amusement.

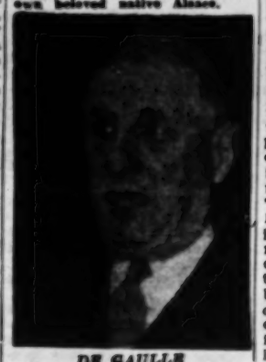
A grim atmosphere, however, prevails in that queer edifice which from the outside resembles a Grecian temple and within looks like a red - plush - upholstered theatre: the National Assembly.

In the Chamber, an impassioned battle of words rages over Progressive Catholic leader Pierre Pflimlin's candidature for the Premiership. The belief is that if he gets in at all, it will be only by the narrowest of margins. The extremes, Left and Right, Communists and Poujadists, are determined to vote against him. For him, of course, are the Progressive Catholics, also various Liberal groups, and the Socialists, who, while ready to support him, are unwilling to join his coalition Cabinet. The Conservatives, although they are providing him with four Ministers, are divided, and it is they who hold his fate in the balance.

Inside each party — other than the monolithic Communist fraction and the witless Poujadist bunch — there are two schools of thought on the burning question of Algeria. The one favours a fight to the finish regardless of cost or time. The other hankers for a negotiated settlement, is anxious to cut French losses, but more often than not lacks the courage to say so in public.

To the one and the other, Pflimlin offers a policy of compromise. He wants to do both things: fight to the finish, and negotiate. First the war effort is to be intensified — for this purpose, 80,000m. francs will have to be found in additional taxation — and then, when victory in the field is assured, France will be willing to avail herself of the proferred good offices of Tunisia and Morocco to bring the F.L.N. rebels to the conference table and arrange a cease-fire.

It is not so much the idea of peace talks as the suggestion of calling in the Tunisians and Moroccans which causes dismay and confusion among the staunch defenders of Algérie française, French Algeria. Pflimlin, his metallic voice and his spare frame quivering with hurt pride and mainly anger, rebuts the smear campaign which misrepresents him as a defeatist. He would no more abandon Algeria, he declares, than his own beloved native Alsace.



DE GAULLE

During the break for lunch, deputies and newspapermen crowd round the teleprinter, which clicks away like a clock; each line of print ends in a flourish with the ring of a bell; and this music is as soothing as the news from Algiers. A general strike has been called in the city to protest against the possible advent to power of Pflimlin; but the civil servants are working. Some buses and trams are running. The shops are closed, their shutters are down; people are strolling about in their Sunday best; Algiers wears a holiday air. Students are forming ranks, 12 abreast, arm-in-arm. They are heading for the war memorial, where two demonstrations are to be held: one in condemnation of Pflimlin, another in commemoration of the three French prisoners of war whose execution in cold blood was lately announced by the F.L.N. in a boastful communiqué.

In the afternoon, when the parliamentary debate resumes, a red-faced American correspondent in the packed press gallery heaps up a semi-audible running commentary of rude remarks. News has come through that the United States library in Algiers has been sacked by the mob. No other acts of violence have been reported so far.

The Assembly adjourns for dinner. Outdoors the picture has changed beyond recognition. Parliament is surrounded by cordons of steel-helmeted police. As far as the eye can see — and the prospect is immense: to left and right runs the riverside embankment; ahead lies the bridge leading to Place de la Concorde (Europe's largest square) in a veritable forest of lamp-posts and statuary, beyond which the Madeleine church rises like a mirrored image of the National Assembly — everywhere, stretch long lines of police vans, serving as barricades. Traffic in the immediate vicinity of Parliament has been brought to a standstill. The whole breadth of the bridge has been sealed off by security troops armed with waist-high bludgeons with which they impatiently pound the ground like so many pestles grounding an invisible substance.

On the other side of the Seine, along the Champs-Elysées, there are scuffles between youthful demonstrators and police swinging white rubber truncheons. There is a patter of running feet. The pavement is bespattered with crimson as a man races by with blood streaming from his face. The old woman selling painted silk scarves from out of an upturned open umbrella, calls out her wares. A pair of lovers on a bench under the trees are pressed together like a single four-legged, four-armed, two-headed body. A great queue waits impassively outside the cinema where Tati's new film, "*Mon Oncle*," is showing. People sit drinking and talking on the café terraces as if nothing untoward were going on. It is time to eat, and after a couple of windows have been broken and an American diplomat in a car molested, the metropolis becomes its ordinary self again as the lights go up in the *ville lumière*.

Massu's Bombshell

Special editions of the evening newspapers are on sale with the tidings that the Government building in Algiers has been stormed by the students, who are throwing the archives out of the windows. At five past nine, the private commercial radio station, Europe No. 1, interrupts a song in praise of a certain brand of washing powder to announce that Gen. Massu, the defender of Algiers, has sent a virtual ultimatum to President Coty, demanding the formation in Paris of a Government of "Public Safety."

Your correspondent leaves his coffee undrunk and rushes to the nearest Métro station — a car, he fears, might be held up by the police barricades. While waiting for the train he notices the local fishmonger, who is smirking over "France-Soir." Informed of what has happened, the fishmonger nods approvingly. "Ça fera du bien," he says, "that's going to do some good."

All is quiet in Place de la Concorde. Traffic is again running over the bridge to the National Assembly. The police have exchanged their bludgeons for rifles. From under the bridge there glows a sinister mauve flare of light. It turns out to be the illuminations from the *Bateau Mouche*, the pleasure-boat, which glides out from under one of the arches; through the craft's glass top and sides, diners can be seen seated at little tables decorated with flowers; the strains of a waltz can be heard.

The Assembly lobbies are deserted except for the ushers, who seem unusually gay. When apprised of the ultimatum, they say, "We know." The attendance in the press gallery is scanty. An unknown back-bencher stands on the tribune making a routine speech, while the other deputies loll in their seats with expressions of boredom. A Communist member is reading an illustrated film magazine; the bold heading of the article in which he is absorbed is clearly legible — "*Une grosse de voisines*" (in the original, "Blackboard Jungle").

The London "Daily Telegraph" correspondent arrives breathless. "They can't have heard yet," he says after a while. "Strange, isn't it?" "The ushers know," I point out. "Perhaps it's a false report, though."

For another hour and twenty minutes the idle palaver drags on. Pflimlin sits, a solitary figure on the Ministerial front bench, which will be fully occupied if and when a Government is constituted. Occasionally a telegram or other message is brought to him, which he unfolds listlessly, scans, and stuffs into his pocket. Every now and then he raises both hands well above his head and brushes back his thin silvery hair above the high forehead. His is the highest forehead in the House. If only one could know what goes on behind it.

Communist Request

A Communist deputy rises from his bench and asks for an adjournment "in view of the grave developments in Algeria which threaten the life of the Republic." At once there is a wild uproar. The Poujadists and Conservatives shout, "Budapest!" The Communists yell back, "Fascists!" One Poujadist jeeringly goes through the motions of wringing his adversaries' necks. Pflimlin rises, and above the hullabaloo calls for a suspension of the sitting. The deputies troop out, talking loudly, gesticulating broadly. The pent-up tension has exploded.

Pflimlin, Mollet, Edgar Faure and other party leaders pile into cars and make for the nearby Hotel Matignon, the Prime Minister's office, where Felix Gaillard, as caretaker head of the Government, has a vital decision to take. Army headquarters in Algiers is on the telephone, asking for instructions. "Should the troops fire on the revolutionary mob?" "No," replies Gaillard.

The general feeling in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon is that this Parliament is moribund. Its failure to react immediately to the ultimatum from Algiers bespoke a near-corpse that no longer felt any pain when stabbed with a knife. "It's still twitching and fluttering like a chicken after its head has been chopped off, but these are just nervous reflexes," sneers a French journalist.

On all hands there is speculation as to what will happen next. Pflimlin will give up. De Gaulle will be called in. The army will attempt a *putsch* in Paris. The Socialists will join with the Communists in a general strike and Popular Front movement. Algeria will secede.

"What is it going to do to-morrow?" someone wonders aloud.

"Tomorrow will take care of itself," answers a bystander.

The Outlook for France

The reluctance of the leaders of the Fourth Republic to make way for de Gaulle is understandable. Apart from the careerists who cherish their positions, there are those who genuinely dread the disappearance of democratic rights and liberties.

Mendès-France's advice to the Pflimlin Government to punish the army, if acted upon, would have led straight to a catastrophe, to a civil war.

What is the alternative? If de Gaulle is not given a real chance, then in all probability, Algeria will be lost. If that happens, if France is thus crippled, and extremist reaction is bound to set in, either Right or Left, there will be a dictatorship, but far, far worse than any de Gaulle might exercise.

The Socialists largely hold the fate of the country in their hands. If they could accept de Gaulle—and they can do so only with proper democratic safeguards — then the Communists, while able to make a good deal of trouble, will be incapable of mounting an effective general strike. The chances are, anyway, that the Communists' bark will be worse than their bite, for Moscow is probably less worried than are Bonn and Washington at the prospect of a strong, independent Gaullist France.

Meanwhile, Algeria, today has become a virtually autonomous State within the French Union. In the heat generated by the insurrection of May 13, the Algerians have hit upon what may prove to be an ideal federal status assuring the fullest measure of human rights to the country's multi - racial communities. Unless normal healthy ties are quickly restored between Metropolitan France and Algeria, however, such progress as has already been achieved is liable to be frittered away in popular disillusionment and in perilous adventures in Tunisia and Morocco... and Cordes.

France is indeed at the cross-roads of her destiny.

Nehru Undergoing Crisis of Spirit

By E. PARTRIDGE

NEW DELHI—

ANXIOUS thoughts continue to be with Mr. Nehru as he holidays in the Himalayas — his first real relaxation in more than a decade of overwork and worry. But this bare two weeks is a sorry compromise for what the exhausted Prime Minister originally requested of his party: several months out of office to think things over quietly. His Congress colleagues refused this, though they had a precedent in the six months which Burma's U Nu spent out of office last year. One cannot help wishing they had had more compassion — and foresight. India may regret this refusal.

The truth is, Mr. Nehru shows many signs of being on the edge of a nervous breakdown. Nothing less serious would have induced so self-disciplined a man to ask for temporary relief from the burdens which he has always shouldered willingly as the price of independence. Compare him today — a haggard, stooping, *driven* man — with the leader who welcomed Chou En-lai or Marshal Tito to Delhi in 1954. Photos of those events show a comparatively youthful, clear-eyed Mr. Nehru bounding forward with a radiant smile. Even the rosebud in his buttonhole looked jauntier then. In these four years he has aged a full 20 years. Today he carries in his face the accumulation of five decades of overwork, the shock of Suez and Hungary — and disillusionment with his Congress colleagues and with general standards of behaviour in India.

Patriot's Distress

It is this last factor which has brought Mr. Nehru to his present crisis of the spirit. His is the distress of the burning patriot who suddenly finds himself out of tune with his countrymen, disgusted by the morals of his party men. Today he finds himself — this is a historical necessity — leading a party which is corrupted by ten years of absolute power. Everywhere Congress men are being indicted for dishonesty, self-seeking, nepotism and inefficiency. Party discipline has gone — to the extent that one Congress candidate will openly canvass against a fellow Congressman if he comes from a different caste or sub-caste.

Even more painful to Mr. Nehru is the fact that his party is now seen to be based on a great sham — allegiance to Socialism and modernism, the two mainsprings of his own life. In fact, Congressmen do mere lip service to these ideals but continue to be rooted in orthodox Hinduism — practising caste discrimination, worshipping the cow, indulging in superstition and encouraging Indian big business, which is dominated by orthodox Hindus. Mr. Nehru now finds himself at the head of a right-wing party, determined to perpetuate what is described in India as "obscurantism." Instead of trying to attune itself to the Outer Space Age, Congressmen are dragging India back to the age of the bullock cart. Mr. Nehru's dilemma is the eternal one of progress versus prejudice.

This same hypocrisy is seen in varying degrees outside the party where there is a similar gulf between precept and practice. Mr. Nehru has described this as India's "split personality" which leads her people into double standards of morality — something which the Prime Minister himself has not been free from in his thinking on Kashmir and Hungary.

To a much more marked degree, Indians have double standards; one set which they preach about — for others — and one which they abide by. Thus they claim for Hinduism that it has a wonderful tolerance towards other religions and races; at the same time they practice a cruel intolerance towards the lower castes. This gulf between thinking and acting goes right through the Indian social system down to the sacred cow, which is worshipped blindly, but ill-treated.

It is this basic hypocrisy — inside the party and outside it — which has brought Mr. Nehru to his present state of confusion and indecision. Both were illustrated by the way he handled — or rather mishandled — the resignation business. One day he said he would like to relinquish power temporarily to regain his perspective, but — democratically — he suggested leaving the final decision to his party. Two days of panic followed in the Capital as Congressmen imagined themselves dealing with India's immense problems without his leadership — the most serious of which is the shaky Five-Year-Plan, India's blueprint for democracy at home and throughout Asia. Thoroughly alarmed, they passed a resolution saying the Prime Minister should take a prolonged holiday but should not be allowed to stand down.

Mr. Nehru's indecision then showed itself. He told his colleagues he was determined to resign. The pity is that he did not stick to this. A day later he capitulated and agreed to their wishes without obtaining from them so much as a promise to reform their ways. Now the Prime Minister — sick in mind and at heart — is being allowed a bare fortnight's holiday, though there is a possibility of more to come.

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DEPARTURES: JUNE 1 — JUNE 6
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN.	07.00	EL AL	Rome, Cologne
June 1	08.30	EL AL	Istanbul
	09.50	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	10.10	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York
	17.00	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	18.45	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON.	07.00	EL AL	Athens, Vienna, Amsterdam
June 2	07.00	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	08.30	EL AL	Munich, Paris
	09.45	SABENA	Istanbul, Athens, Brussels
	09.50	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	10.00	ALITALIA	Rome
	11.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	17.00	EL AL	London, New York
TUES.	01.30	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
June 3	07.00	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	07.00	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	17.45	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	17.00	EL AL	London, New York
	16.30	EL AL	Istanbul
	23.30	EL AL	Rome
WED.	07.00	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Paris
June 4	08.30	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, Amsterdam
	11.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	23.45	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
THURS.	07.00	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
June 5	9.45	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	09.50	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	09.55	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	10.00	ALITALIA	Rome
	17.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	12.30	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	17.00	EL AL	Paris, New York
	15.35	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI.	8.30	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich
June 6	09.50	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	10.00	ALITALIA	Rome
	11.05	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	15.00	EL AL	Athens, Rome
	17.00	EL AL	Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA PORT

MON.	June 2	HERZL	Limassol, Piraeus, Naples, Marseilles
TUES.	June 3	ENOTRIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
THURS.	June 5	MARMARA	Iskenderun, Mersin, Antalya, Izmir, Istanbul
FRI.	June 6	ZION	Naples, Palma de Majorca, Gibraltar, New York

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HAITIAN WORKS FOR PEACE

By MORRIE LEVIN

FROM Haiti, a troubled tropical island republic in the Greater Antilles, Dr. Madeleine Sylvain Bouchereau has come to the Middle East to see what she can do to bring peace between Israelis and Arabs on behalf of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, an organization founded by Jane Addams in 1915.

Dr. Bouchereau speaks with a disarming smile which at times tends to betray feminine self-consciousness.

"I don't have any pretentions of trying to solve anything, but I am trying to contact everywhere people of goodwill. If they get to know each other, then this contact can serve as a bridge," she said in an interview shortly after her arrival last Sunday. She is in Israel for one week after a two-month visit to the Arab states.

While a section of WILPF was founded in Israel in 1961 by Dr. Rahel Straus, no chapters have been established in the Arab states.

"The Arab women have never been asked to join WILPF," explains Dr. Bouchereau, "because we are not interested in women who have no political rights. Now the situation is changing. Everywhere I went I found women interested in joining."

Mrs. Bouchereau spoke about the Israel-Arab conflict in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Iran and Jordan. Her views were widely published in the Lebanese and Syrian press.

"In Egypt, there are people willing to try to cooperate," she reports. "In Jordan it is more difficult because the people are more tense, and, perhaps, more insecure."

She had the impression that the problem was most sympathetically understood in the Lebanon, but "they are afraid." Ties with the West have already made life difficult for Israel's northern neighbour; no Government that made peace with Israel could live, she says.

"I found women in every Arab country who wanted to join WILPF so that they could discuss the Arab-Israel problem in public," says Mrs. Bouchereau.

When she arrived in Egypt, she asked to be introduced to Doria Shafik, the champion of women's rights there. Officials tried to put her off, but as Mrs. Bouchereau explains, "I am not afraid of anything, and I managed to meet her."

Hunger Strike in Cairo

Mrs. Shafik is an opponent of the Nasser regime, and when in February, 1957, she went on her hunger strike against the dictatorship, officials tried to commit her to an insane asylum. Her husband managed to have her put into a hospital, instead, under the constant care of a physician. On the 11th day, Mrs. Bouchereau reports, Mrs. Shafik became unconscious and was taken home where she remained under surveillance for seven months.

"Now, Doria doesn't meet her friends any more because it would be dangerous for them."

In the recent elections, Mrs. Bouchereau also reports, two women were elected to the national assembly, but she does not regard them as leading personalities.

"With one we might be able to do something, but the other is not dependable."

She said that shortly before the Egyptians went to vote a number of men and women candidates who were running against Ministers of the Government were stricken from the list to make sure that the latter would win.

In Jordan, Mrs. Bouchereau met with Mrs. George Antonius, well-known by many old-timers in Israel. Mrs. Antonius is now in charge of an orphanage.

Mrs. Bouchereau also had a bit of gossip to tell.

"In Iran, everybody talks about Soraya. They are all sorry to see her go. In Jordan, no one mentions the Queen."

Explaining her peace trip, Mrs. Bouchereau says, "What I want to arrive at is a non-violent solution. I want both sides to compromise. It goes both ways. There is lack of understanding."

Unrest at Home

Mrs. Bouchereau might just as well have been talking about the situation now prevailing in Haiti. In fact, she did.

"We have been having unrest back home for a year. It's been a year of revolution. We don't seem to be able to calm down. The present government was put into power by the military, and the people want a democratic way of life. The present government does not express the will of the people."

Mrs. Bouchereau's husband was Haiti's Minister to West Germany before the current strife began.

"Now he is at home. He doesn't want to do anything as long as the present Government is in power."

Struggle for Independence

Haiti was discovered in 1492 by Columbus. Its Indian inhabitants were quickly slaughtered or worked to death in the quest for gold. Negro slaves were imported in 1502. French and English buccaneers came a century later and in 1697 the part they occupied was ceded to France. A long struggle ensued between the Negroes and the French until the former, aided by the heat and fever, proclaimed independence on January 1, 1804. Revolution and assassination followed until 1843, when the island was divided and the Dominican Republic was founded. The border has been in dispute ever since.

Mrs. Bouchereau was born in the capital, Port-au-Prince, and educated in France and Haiti. She studied education and sociology at Columbia University and at Bryn Mawr, a women's college near Philadelphia, where she received her M.A. and Ph. D.

Mrs. Bouchereau, who speaks fluent English, is the co-editor of a French-language weekly, "L'Haitien Libéré." She has taught at the University of Haiti and written several books. Long a fighter for women's rights, Mrs. Bouchereau has been instrumental in winning political rights for Haitian women.

International Figure

In addition to her position as an international member of WILPF, Mrs. Bouchereau is also Regional Vice-President of the International Women Lawyers' Association and a leader in the International Alliance of Women. She has worked with UNRRA in Germany as Principal Welfare Officer and later as an Officer in the Section of Status of Women.

Two of WILPF's leaders have been Nobel Prize winners: Jane Addams, the founder, received the award in 1931, and her successor, Emily Greene Balch, won it in 1946.

Mrs. Bouchereau describes the organization as a political pressure group whose purpose is to influence governments from within and without to solve their international problems in a "non-violent" manner.

The Israel section, which has attracted a number of Ihud members and pacifists, is now under the chairmanship of Mrs. Hannah Rosenzweig. Its work is divided into five subjects: Human Rights, Arab Minority, Middle East, Nuclear Power, and the U.N.

At last year's meeting of the International Executive, held in Geneva, a resolution presented by Israel was adopted unanimously which urged the U.N. member states "to bring pressure to bear upon the Assembly that the budget proposed for the maintenance (of refugees) should be used for the resettling of Arab refugees..."

Madeleine Sylvain Bouchereau

Miriam Hadar of Jerusalem, elected "Miss Israel 1958" at the Tel Aviv Cinema last week was formally crowned last night at a ceremony at the Gan Rena in Tel Aviv. She is 21 and a Hebrew University Law Student. On her right 19-year-old Rachel Safir of Tel Aviv, student at a teachers seminary, who was named the Tenth Anniversary Queen and Miss Tel Aviv.

Photo by Duvs

Choosing Beauty Queens

THE Beauty Queen craze hit Israel eight years ago under the aegis of the women's magazine, "La'Isha," which, against the protests of certain religious and other circles, undertook to run an annual contest. Firms dealing in such items as bathing suits, cosmetics and other female accessories, convinced "La'Isha" that the project was a worthwhile means of attracting readers and advertisers.

Increasing beauty-consciousness has made the annual selection of a Queen an event of some importance, looked at askance by some, but always evoking wide interest. Each year's choice inevitably comes in for criticism, but is eventually accepted and becomes even a source of pride.

Veteran selectors will tell you that, as with everything else, the public must get used to its Beauty Queen. And after undergoing all sorts of operations in self-improvement she finally emerges, by the time her reign draws to an end, as quite an acceptable mixture of beauty and charm, worthy of representing the State at functions both here and abroad.

Despite the usual crop of objections, however, rarely has the public been so outraged as over this year's choice. If you happened to be sitting in your favourite beauty salon this week, you might have heard enough on this subject to turn your hair all the colours of the rainbow. If you have a teen-aged daughter, you will doubtless be well versed in the ins and outs of the affair. But even if you merely chanced to be riding on a bus or waiting your turn at a store counter, you also probably heard that the selection evening at the Tel Aviv Cinema, attended by 2,500 spectators (who paid up to IL.10 each for a ticket), was little short of a disaster.

In addition to being an occasion devoid of content, and made obnoxious by the foolish questions posed to expose the contestants to ridicule and embarrassment, the complete disregard shown for public opinion was itself inexcusable. The audience's loud protest at the judges' selection, and its promptings on behalf of one or other of the remaining contestants, were ignored. If you are choosing a Beauty Queen, people declared, then choose her for her beauty and by the yardstick of objective standards, and not for other considerations.

A pretty girl is like a melody, and if she is pretty enough and has the right personality, then she can win just as many friends for Israel as any undeservedly crowned Beauty Queen.

D.L.

Toys Instead of Speeches

By a Special Correspondent

WHEN the Ministry of Social Welfare opened a new institution for backward children at the Swedish Village last week, the children found brilliantly coloured toys waiting for them instead of speeches. Dolls, animals and games were scattered in all the rooms in such inelegant profusion that the children felt at home at once: no other form of housewarming could have been as effective.

"We have discovered that children have got to have toys; they need plenty of bright colour, odd noises, intricate contrivances," explains Zippora Bloch of the Social Welfare Ministry.

Children who are in social welfare institutions for some reason or other look forward to Bar Mitzva or Bat Mitzva with the same excitement as the more privileged — they have to be provided with the same memorable gifts. Children in foster homes, backward children, deprived children, handicapped children — all of them look to the Ministry of Social Welfare for more than bare support, for the tea services and building blocks and extra clothes that will make them no different from other children. So do immigrant children in new villages in the development areas.

To provide these "extras" the Ministry of Social Welfare relies on two sources — *The Jerusalem Post* Hanukka Toy Fund and the National Council of Jewish Women's "Ship-A-Box" Project. In the course of nine years *The Post* Fund has become a massive undertaking receiving support from points as remote as Tokyo. Under "Ship-A-Box" American women from 48 states send 10-kilo parcels through the National Council of Jewish Women to Jerusalem. Each parcel weighs 10 kilograms, and over 3,000 individual parcels are sent annually. They enable social welfare officials to make three distributions a year to the children in its care, apart from the annual Hanukka distribution made by the police for *The Post*.

Chava Magnes and her group of helpers excitedly open the latest "ship-a-box" parcels at their new warehouse.

Photo by Mayerovitz

The reception, unpacking, sorting and arranging of the U.S. parcels is handled by a group of volunteers under Chava Magnes. For the last few months Chava and her associates have been working under great difficulties as the parcels mounted up at increased tempo, and she had no place in which to store or handle them. This week, however, a year-old dream came true; she was given a modest warehouse in Jerusalem. Although this consists of two unpretentious rooms, it is nevertheless sufficient for Chava to be able to display her wares on ceiling-high shelves before they go out to delight the children.

Her aim is a quick turnover, and she achieves it with the help at present of six volunteers — with a further 14 on her list for future action. Among her volunteers for the last three months was Mrs. Jeffe, an American woman on a three-months holiday, who, accustomed to packing the parcels in Butler, Pennsylvania, spent the major part of her vacation in Israel unpacking and sorting.

"Leaving children without toys, paper, paints and games seems as unthinkable as leaving them without food," says Zippora Bloch, who heads the Ministry's Child and Youth Welfare Division. "But we simply have no budget for these 'extras' — we have to rely entirely on kindhearted people."

Self-Expression And No Pity

By Dr. R. Kaznelsun

Director, Kupat Holim Amamit

IT was May 14, and a cold wind pursued me through the streets of London. On entering 36 Westminster Mansions, London, S.W. 1, however, a vibrant voice and charming personality warmly greeted me in sharp contrast.

"I am so very happy and delighted to see you," said this cheerful lady as she came towards me, and it was easy to forget that she couldn't. She is Miss Rebecca Randall, M.B.E., an indomitable and courageous Londoner, who is totally blind. Miss Randall lost her eyesight at the age of eight through an accident whilst skipping at school, and a few months ago she was honoured with the Most Excellent Order of Member of the British Empire by Her Majesty The Queen for her self-sacrificing services to blind welfare overseas.

I had heard so much about her, how she had travelled all alone some 13,000 kilometres to America and Canada to convince the authorities there that blind persons can be efficient shorthand-typists.

Miss Randall had just returned from a day's work when she came, for she is a Local Government Officer and does legal stenography, 120 words a minute in shorthand and 60 words a minute on an ordinary Underwood typewriter. We talked of many things, for she is an interesting and entertaining conversationalist, and she modestly spoke of her recent Investiture at Buckingham Palace. She also showed me an album of photographs of the Investiture reception at which many prominent personalities were present to offer congratulations. These included her present employers, the Middlesex County Council, where she has worked for the past 11 years, the Countess Mountbatten, for whom she worked during the war years and Dr. Edith Summerskill, M.P., for whom she worked when she first became a Member of Parliament.

Miss Randall revels in music and plays her piano for relaxation. She has many hobbies, knits her own dresses and suits, reads articles and poetry. During her evenings and week-ends she speaks to various Jewish and non-Jewish groups to impart in them the right attitude towards blind persons.

When I asked her what message I could take back to Israel, she thought for a brief moment and then said: "Tell my co-religionists not to pity us. The blind can lead as full and busy a life in their darkness as you do in your sunlight. Practise brotherhood and not patronage, and by this I mean give the blind the opportunity of training and remunerative employment and the right of self-expression."

Before I could speak again, she said: "Tell the newly blinded in Israel the night is not as dark as is thought. Concentrate on adjustment to a renewed life of independence, count every blessing, remain cheerful and cultivate a sense of humour, for this has carried me through my unhappy moments."

I expressed my profound admiration of her versatility, and also of her courageous and inspiring philosophy. I said, "you have travelled to America and Canada so bravely all alone to benefit the blind over there, why not Israel?" She smiled and said, "Israel is close to my heart, for I worked for many prominent Zionists before the war, and I dream of the day when I shall set foot on its soil, but unless some organization will sponsor my visit I will have to save up for the expense."

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

AN astonishing variety of jobs present themselves for our attention on starting to cope with the household once more. Brother decides he can't possibly bear the sticking doors another minute, though we have managed with them for at least five years without any serious harm, and takes them all off their hinges, leaving us in a considerable draught. He manages so well that the doors don't close at all and fly open at odd and embarrassing moments. Now and again he stops the carpentry to ice a cake as he maintains my designs are too conventional.

•

ONE job that needs our combined efforts is the mending of his guitar. He binds it round carefully with a length of clothes-line while Son squeezes glue into the crack, over the chair and down his shirt front. I hold it tight while Daughter tightens the binding with the Golden Treasury of Poetry and Henry IV, Part One.

•

THAT done, we have to do something about the washing as the machine has broken down. Remember that there used to be a lady who had a flock of washing machines somewhere around, so we load the washing into two large rucksacks and spend some time cycling around Nahariya with them on our backs looking for her. During the operation it starts to rain and our loads become very heavy. After we've given it a good outing we find that the lady retired several years ago and take the washing to the laundry just up the road.

•

EVERY day or so we take the frogs' eggs out of the pool. The frogs obligingly lay their eggs in long lines hygienically wrapped in cellophane. These I engage gently on a brush with no bristles while someone gaffs them with a flat rake when they come to the surface.

•

HEAD of the House writes from Europe, where he got left behind, to say that he supposes Nahariya must be rather dull in comparison to where he is. I write and tell him that it may be a little different but it certainly isn't dull and ask him how many frogs' eggs he has disposed of.

World Fair at Givatayim

By Maureen Felberg

FAIRY lights glinting through the trees highlighting colourful stands plus a 38 piece brass band, helped make the "Round the World Fair" at the Hanna Yaffe Vocational School for Girls a very successful event in Wizo's Tenth-Anniversary programme. Over 4,000 people were entertained with food, music and pageants typical of the various countries represented in the pavilions.

The School is maintained by French WIZO and the section representing France was one of the gayest. Under the guiding hand of the school's art teacher, Alexander Begen, the pupils created an interior café scene and the domestic science section provided *Vol au Vent Foie Gras* in Aspic and remarkably "shop" looking pastries — the whole section looking authentic enough to transfer "lock, stock and barrel" to Dizengoff Street to join the new cafés springing up almost daily in this thoroughfare.

In the East European Booth there was a nostalgic looking Shabbath table creaking under the weight of traditional Friday night fare, whilst doing a roaring trade in front of the Eastern Section was the "King of Felafel."

The School provides combined secondary and vocational training for girls between the ages of 14-17 and is one of the oldest of its type in the country. The Vocational section has three branches — Applied Arts — Dressmaking and Domestic Science and of course all this went toward making the Fair the big success that it was.

The Givatayim Fire Brigade Band played in the intervals between the alternate programmes that came from the different pavilions and included guitar music and songs from the South American stand and Chassidic dancing from the East European.

Quite a number of the local Givatayim youth were present, perhaps on the lookout for a future spouse who had learned, amongst other things, to prepare oranges in an unending variety of ways as exhibited at the Israel Pavilion.

Two exhibits at the annual Ideal Home Exhibition in London. Picture left shows visitors entering the "Round House," which is mainly for use in the Belgian Congo. Picture right shows the German-made "Roof House," a unique construction.

Express Photo

Domestic Letter Box

TOY FUND EXCHANGE

One of the outstanding gifts received by The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund last Hanukka came from the girls of a school in Aburi, Ghana. For Easter the Toy Fund sent the girls a gift of character dolls. The letter that follows was received the other day from the Headmistress, Miss Jean B. Rosie.

SOME of the girls will be writing to thank you for the dolls forwarded to us by Mr. Yaver, but as the girls take a little time to compose letters, I write to say thank you very much. The dolls give us all — teachers and girls — a lot of pleasure. I have had a busy time answering questions. The wooden dolls we shall award to the two best dormitories. We have 24 dormitories altogether and at the end of each month the dolls will be put in "The place of honour" in the two neatest and cleanest dormitories.

The other dolls are in great demand by the Geography and English teachers — as well as by the Arts and Crafts department.

The girls are very interested in Israel. We were most fortunate to have a visit from Mrs. Meir. She talked to them about life in a Kibbutz, and it was with difficulty that she was allowed to leave the hall.

This term we hope to have an "Israel evening" when Mr. Yavor and others from the Embassy in Accra visit us.

I do hope to visit Israel next year and there is a possibility that some girls may accompany me. We shall then call to thank you in person.

My best wishes to you and with many thanks.

JEAN B. ROSIE

Aburi, Ghana, May 11, 1958.

WONDERFUL TIME

I WOULD like to express our thanks to your Toy Fund for taking the children of our school to the Circus.

From the moment the Circus came to Jerusalem, we racked our brains trying to find a way of taking the children to see it, but as it was so very expensive, we had to give up the idea. The economic situation in our villages (Nes Harim, Bar Giora, Mata) is not good and the parents cannot afford such a luxury. The trip to town alone costs IL1. Therefore, we were surprised and delighted to have your invitation through our Regional Council.

As for the organization of the visit, it was perfect. The trip in the big comfortable bus, the arrangements at the entrance and even the peanuts you so thoughtfully supplied — everything went as smoothly as possible. In the name of all our teachers and pupils, I thank you for this wonderful present.

Nes Harim, May 20.

AVRAHAM STAEL,
Headmaster,
Nes Harim District School

(Hamekhasher very kindly sent four of their newest buses to bring the children in from four District Schools in the Jerusalem Corridor and returned them to their homes).

QUEENS CROWNED

Shining tresses fashioned into individual glamour hair-dos, their lovely young faces highlighted and toned for the exciting event of being crowned Israel's Beauty Queen 1958. Queen of the Aseer, as well as the Queens of Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem—all of them had the personal attention of Annetta before last night's exciting crowning. Annetta has been making Queens more beautiful every year. And not only Queens. Annetta's special department for brides turns out fabulous beauties almost every day.

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KIBBUTZ GAL'ED
(Ephraim Hills)

1st group July 3, 1958 — July 16, 1958
2nd group July 17, 1958 — August 6, 1958
3rd group August 7, 1958 — August 27, 1958

Details and registration:
TEL AVIV: Tanne Advertising, 6 Rehov Ahuzat Bait, Room 509
HAIFA: Zevulun Café, 57 Derech Ha'atzmaut
FOR THE REST OF THE COUNTRY: Kibbutz Gal'ed, Kaitana for children, Haifa Post, Tel. Mishmar Ha'emek 45

The manager of the Kaitana will give more details and also accept registrations at:
TEL AVIV: Today, May 30 and tomorrow Saturday May 31, between 11-1 and 4-6 p.m., at the Diza Café, 39 Rehov Frishman.
HAIFA: Sunday, June 1, between 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. at the Florida Café, 16 Rehov Nordau.

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Economic News from Abroad

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, May 30, 1958

SELDOM has a statistical report caused such a public outcry as Mr. O. Kaddar's paper on Israel farm profits. It ranged from scientific refutations to personal insinuations. As a matter of fact, the report is far from being complete or exact, it is largely based on small sample surveys which may — in spite of all precautions—have been somewhat unrepresentative, and some of its formulations are admittedly awkward. But, with all its shortcomings, it has rendered us a great service by attracting public attention to some sore spots of our agricultural economy which had time and again been stressed by other experts as well.

THE KADDAR CONTROVERSY

One may argue whether as much as 30 per cent of all family farms are indeed occupied by non-producers who earn their livelihood from other sources than agriculture and use their holdings merely as country houses, but should even the figure be reduced to 10 per cent, it would still represent an issue demanding urgent inquiry and action. Why pour additional budgets into agricultural development and divert scarce resources to that goal, if there are hundreds—perhaps thousands—of more or less ready farmsteads that could be utilized for settlement and for expanding agricultural output once they are put into the right hands?

The worry is by no means a new one. It lurks behind some stipulations of the currently discussed statute for *moshavei ovdim*. In several cases it has already spurred the Jewish Agency to the drastic measure of evicting unsuitable tenants. But certainly much more must be done not only by way of prohibiting such practices, but mainly by investigating the underlying causes.

The share of subsidies in agricultural income may also turn out to be less than what Mr. Kaddar had estimated — much depends here upon the relevant definitions—but with almost IL50m. officially included in the current budget their weight must be rather important. Indeed, Tnuva, the Cattle-Breeders Association and similar respectable bodies warned long ago that the present policy has many unhealthy side-effects, and even Mr. Kaddar's contention that "mature" farms benefit most from the subsidies and that the young settlements do not receive the share they are entitled to for support has been debated in labour circles for years. In any case, the current policy in this respect is due for reappraisal, for the subsidies' original aim of aiding agricultural expansion has been obviously attained, and now they serve mainly to add to the farmers' income. However, subsidies are handled by three different ministries which do not care much about each other's actions, and least of all about the long-range effects of their policy.

The report's most controversial part refers to profits, but even here some hard facts are clearly visible behind all the statistical niceties. One of these is that amply equipped and developed family farms prosper, enjoy a good living standard and plough back profits in additional investments. The other is that communal settlements are hard-pressed for credit for their development projects, and struggle with high labour and overhead costs. Mr. Kaddar's attempt to calculate the net profit per farm on the one hand, and to compute the book-keeping deficit on the other may be found faulty, but the fact is that we have to resort to such circumstantial estimates, because the existing agricultural statistics are neither detailed nor reliable enough, while the accounting system of the kibbutzim is based on methods and concepts that differ from commercial accounting.

There are certainly several factors that account for the kibbutzim's plight — such as excessive defence expenditure, insufficient original equipment, high social and service costs, etc. — but they should be exposed and remedied instead of being argued away. And it would be regrettable if the problem were approached from the political angle. The more Israel agriculture is turning from home-oriented animal husbandry to producing staple goods for export markets, the more it will have to rely upon the large-scale and low-cost farm-units. A consolidation of the kibbutz economy must therefore be regarded as a vital and urgent issue.

World Trade on a Slim Basis

● As the American recession goes on and the spectre of a dollar shortage grows bigger, increased attention is being devoted to proposals intended to maintain international liquidity and prevent a squeeze upon world trade. The problem has become particularly acute because world trade expanded at a greater pace than currency reserves in the post-war period. In 1957, the world's total free imports of $27,000m. were based on gold reserves of $35,000m. and "foreign currency" reserves of $2,500m. In 1957, however, total world imports soared to $107,000m., while gold reserves increased to $38,000m. and in addition there were $23,000m. of "foreign exchange" reserves, composed largely of holdings of dollars ($9,500m.) and sterling ($6,000m.). One must also bear in mind that $26m. of the gold reserves are owned by the U.S., which imports only $14,000m. worth of goods.

It is against this background that the propaganda for an increase in the price of gold is now carried on with increased vigour although the U.S. is still sternly opposed to such a step, fearing possible inflationary effects on the American economy and the aid a higher price might give to Russia, which is also a big holder and producer of gold. Another proposal has recently been made by Sir Oliver Franks, chairman of the Lloyds Bank, who suggested that the International Monetary Fund be converted into a kind of central world bank, in that its certificates be accepted as par to gold (in particular, of course, by the U.S.). In that way international credits could be maintained independently from the current American tendency to raise liquidity and recall the loans that had been poured out to other countries in the past years.

Reforming British Co-Ops

● Sweeping reform proposals for the British consumers' co-operatives are contained in the report submitted by the Independent Commission appointed two years ago to inquire into the causes of the movement's stagnation. The co-operative stores have retained 10-11 per cent of the nation's retail trade, but a bigger share of their turnover is now accounted for by food (in particular milk) in which field they have put themselves in a strong position through the striking success of the self-service shops they have pioneered. They failed, however, to capture a share of the prosperous new working-class market, which is largely governed by multiple stores. The report found two main reasons for this weakness: the small size of most societies, which also accounts for their parochial management by locally elected committees; and the failure of the Central Wholesale Society, which does not offer the same range and quality of merchandise as the multiple chains and cannot be replaced by regional buying schemes.

Sahara Gas for Europe

● The Economic Commission of the Council of Europe has set up a technical group to examine the prospects of bringing Sahara natural gas to Europe. The gas is available in very large quantities at Hassi Messaoud and Hassi r'Mel, 500-600 km. from the coast, and it is suggested that it could be either passed by pipeline under the Mediterranean via Gibraltar or transformed into methane and shipped from a North African port. The supply of gas or of electric energy to South Italy has been proposed as another alternative.

Venezuela's Steel City

● Venezuela's new steel plant at Matanza on the Orinoco River, has started production ahead of time-table. It has a capacity of 700,000 tons and will thus be the biggest steel plant in South America. An expansion to 1.2m. tons a year is planned at a later stage. The plant has been built by the Italian Innocenti company, which had obtained the contract early in 1957 in the face of competition from American, British and German steel groups. The site chosen for the factory was an unpopulated half-jungle area, but a new town is growing up around the plant and is expected to have a population of some 20,000.

Timna Copper: Prospects and Problems

By Our Economic Editor

THE Timna copper works have been written off by the public before they have even started production. They are already referred to as another piece of extravagant development and faulty management resulting in a spectacular waste of capital on a grand scale. And so used have people become to the thought that State industries must go awry that such reports are accepted as a matter of course.

Fortunately, the reports are partly ill-founded and partly inflated, and the defects that were recently detected are easily repairable. The Timna management hopes to be able to start production according to the original time-table, i.e. about the beginning of 1959. But that leaves it, nevertheless, with several serious problems on its hands.

The recent faults have been of a rather uneven character. First of all, practical tests have shown that the slurry delivered by the grinding machinery when working at full capacity is not according to the specifications necessary for satisfactory performance of the thickener units which it has to pass on its way to the leaching plant where the copper is to be extracted from the ore. In fact, this discrepancy had been predicted by the Timna Works' American consultants but accepted by the management as a "calculated risk" in the hope, which proved vain, to save the money needed for an intermediary classifier. However, as one of the six thickeners can meanwhile be used for this purpose, if this had been the only breakdown, the work could have proceeded, though at a reduced pace, until the necessary adaption is effected either by building a special classifier or by installing a cyclon, which the German supplier of the grinding machines is ready to do at its own cost in order to live up to its contract.

The matter is another instance of the difficulties inherent in assembling a factory from equipment ordered from different countries of origin — a problem also encountered at the potash plant, at the Afula sugar mill and elsewhere. It is, however, also another evidence of the technical incompetence that compels us to rely heavily upon foreign suppliers and consultants without being always in a position to evaluate the merits of the equipment and advice offered. Though the machinery installed at the Timna works is of a more or less standard type, the team of engineers employed by Mahtsavei Yisrael — efficient and responsible though they are — have not yet had enough experience in hydro-metallurgy.

Partial view of the Timna copper works, showing circular settling basins on either side of the towers at the centre. The beginning of production at the works has been delayed by the breakdown of the wooden structures which revolve inside the basins to scrape the sludge of ore and acid into the centre — due partly to faulty design by the American firm of consultant designers and partly to German manufacture that did not meet specifications. There are six basins at the works: three broke down when first tried out, and accordingly the others were not even tested.

Photo by Ben Dov

Other Breakdowns

This situation is thrown into relief by the other breakdown, which is a minor one. The rubber lining of the pumps moving the slurry has been affected and the work had to be stopped in order not to damage the pumps' metal body. In this case, the equipment is said to have been satisfactory but the instructions given for its operation faulty (or misunderstood). The odd thing is that in this case too the fault is said to have been detected beforehand, but the pumps were operated nevertheless in the wrong way, and only stopped in the nick of time to prevent serious damage.

The breakdown which forced the plant to interrupt its running in was in the mixing device in the mechanical thickeners. The device is a rather simple wooden structure fastened with screws, but the timber applied is said to have been too weak and the screws too short to stand the stress specified in the order, though the Timna engineers are at a loss to explain just how such a mistake could happen to the experienced firm of world repute that supplied the equipment. It is, however, expected that the mixers will be replaced by suitable ones within three months, and if no other defects come to light the original time-table may still be maintained.

Whether labour and management matters have also reached a trouble spot cannot yet be definitely stated, because the plant is still in the transition period from erection to normal functioning, and in any case there is still time to mend past mistakes and to introduce a correct routine. It seems, however, that if things drag on the way they have in recent months, there will be trouble ahead.

Hitherto, wage and work terms have been liberal, inevitably boosted under the impact of two special factors: construction labour generally gets preferential treatment, and in the wilderness where Timna is situated labour can only be attracted through special rewards. Now negotiations are going on as regards fixing terms for permanent workers (who would have to live in Eilat, half an hour's ride away), but attempts to reduce overtime, bonuses and fringe payments (such as low-fare flights to the North) have caused discontent and strained relations.

Without Manager

The situation has not been helped by the fact that at this critical moment the plant finds itself without a responsible manager, for the man who was in charge of the construction work has been dismissed, and no one has been appointed manager as yet.

Moreover, the whole problem of the factory's organisational set-up seems to be hanging fire. It is still managed as a branch of the Mahtsavei Yisrael Company with a head office in Tel Aviv, but the establishment of a separate Israel Copper Company has been envisaged, though its functions and structure have not yet been clearly defined. As a matter of fact, both Mahtsavei Yisrael and the Development Ministry, to which it is attached, are firmly opposed to granting the Timna factory an autonomous status, and the manager to be appointed is to be responsible only for the technical work on the site, not for the commercial side. It is very doubtful whether this system of remote control, divided responsibility and — presumably — bureaucratic interference is the right one for an enterprise bound to face complicated and swiftly changing situations both at home and abroad.

The Real Difficulties

For Timna's real problems are not the defects referred to above (which may—though they should not — occur in any new plant) but the basic conditions under which it has to work, to produce and pay its way. Its remoteness from settled areas is likely to boost both labour and other costs, though perhaps to a lesser extent than commonly assumed. As to overland transport, which is of decisive importance in the case of potash, for copper it accounts for only IL4 per ton. (A ton is to be sold for the equivalent of over IL1,000.) However, the copper content of the ore and other inexorable facts make Timna a marginal copper producer that will need an efficient and far-seeing captain to be able to eke an existence throughout the vagaries of the world market.

The main points in this respect can be summarised as follows. Proven ore deposits at Timna amount to over 7m. tons, with an average copper content of 1.4 per cent, i.e. a total of about 98,000 tons of copper. At the rated capacity of the plant established there — 200,000 tons of ore to be processed a year, yielding about 2,400 tons of copper content equivalent to 6,300 tons of electrolytic copper (the electrolytic reduction to be carried out abroad)—this would suffice for a productive life of just over 16 years. Prospecting has however, revealed that the ore deposits extend much further and are of approximately the same average quality, and it is reasonably assumed that there may be altogether some 50m. tons of ore, enough for working some 300 years at the present scale.

When completed, the factory will have cost IL35.8m., of which IL34.5m. will have been invested by the Treasury. This total includes IL19.2m. for the copper plant, some IL0.9m. for running-in and similar initial expenses, IL2.5m. for geological prospecting charged to the copper project account, and IL3.2m. for circulating capital. The amortization of investments will require an annual IL1.4m., and interest (at six per cent on fixed assets and nine per cent on the circulating capital) another IL1.7m. Direct production costs will amount to IL5.4-5.8m., including mining, the production of sulphuric acid, water supply, electric power, iron scrap and overhead. To this one must add IL215 per ton of product for packing, transport, and electrolytic reduction costs, which means an annual IL1.35m. to IL1.95m. according to copper output and the actual copper content of the processed ore. The plant is to employ 280 workers, and the wage bill will presumably account for about one quarter of the production costs on site.

According to detailed calculations prepared by Mr. Y. Inbar for the Ministry of Development, the plant will just cover its operational expenses without provision for depreciation and interest at a world price for electrolytic copper of $526 per ton (taking into account the current export premium of IL0.85 per dollar earned), and will reach a break-even point (i.e. cover depreciation and interest as well) at a world copper price of $711 per ton. Such prices would have been regarded very modest two years ago, when over $1,000 were paid for a ton of copper, but in February the copper price dropped below $450, and even though a rally has taken place since, the price still does not exceed $520-530 per ton.

Mr. Inbar assumes that a level of $500 may be reached by the end of 1958, and eventually the price may settle down at about $600, though he regards this last figure as below the "safety point." Thus, for the time being, the copper plant may operate without incurring a loss on cash account on the condition that its interest payments are postponed (or redeemed), but there is no visible prospect of real profitability — unless the Treasury agrees to pay a bigger export premium. Although the plant would still earn added profit at a rate of 30-33 per cent, the dollar earned would cost IL5 and over.

There may, perhaps, exist ways and means of reducing costs and attaining profits at a lower level of world prices, but that depends, of course, on wages, freights and other cost elements which would have to be squeezed out by a cost-minded management. Unfortunately, the detailed memorandum prepared by Mr. Inbar, though helpful in other respects and provided with a special mathematical appendix, does not even so much as mention these matters.

Higher Content

Instead Mr. Inbar (i.e. the Ministry of Development) puts great store by the possibility of processing ore of a higher copper content. As a matter of fact, with a content of two per cent, operational costs would be covered at $424 per ton, and $555 per ton would be enough to break even. The point is, however, that only a small part of the ore deposit is of such high copper content and that the average content decreases slightly below the upper layer. Limiting extraction to this richer ore is therefore both easy and enticing, for it promises bigger profits with lower mining costs, but this prosperity would be of short duration. Moreover, it would leave the plant to extract poorer ore from deeper strata later on, and in addition selective mining would increase the mining costs.

Nevertheless, it is this way which the Ministry and the company have evidently chosen, in order to get rapid returns on their investments and thus accumulate a reserve for future contingencies. Thus, next year we may yet hear the good tidings that the Timna plant is making profits, but more than that will be needed to make that project a positive economic asset.

Consumer Co-ops Prepare for Competition

By Our Economic Correspondent

DURING the current year the consumer co-ops hope to reach a turnover of IL200m. Nevertheless, they are worried about their ability to stand up to increased competition once the supermarket begins to function. Not that co-op. managers believe that the supermarket will make serious inroads into their clientele: they are convinced that the concentration of shopping facilities does not meet the needs of the country and that the lack of cars as well as our climatic conditions, will prevent many customers from using the supermarket once its first glamour has passed. But a recent decision of the Histadrut Executive is going to force the consumer co-ops to do something to increase their competitive power.

The Histadrut Executive decided that the supermarket will be open at least ten hours a day and that salaries of employees shall be made up of a comparatively low basic wage — plus sales bonuses which will introduce a new incentive that is bound to make for more attentive work.

The consumer co-ops, which branched out quickly during the past few years are going through a difficult period. Although they held a virtual monopoly in many of the new villages and suburbs, they do not make profits. This is due partly to the working conditions of the employees, who insisted on an eight-hour day forcing the consumer co-ops to close when private shops remained open. And the wage scales, including social benefits, were relatively so high that it became difficult to compete with the private shopkeeper. His main weapon in competing with the co-ops was an almost unlimited working-day — even the official closing time was not always observed — and the help of members of his family.

Some years ago the consumer co-operatives still relied on ideological principles, combined with their monopoly in certain places to fight the competition of the private shop. But financial difficulties increased and lately investments have been made on a large scale in order to make co-operative shops more attractive and fit them for self-service.

The decision of the Histadrut Executive gives the co-operatives a new opening. Their managers hope that their employees too will now agree to keep the stores open all day and to introduce a new method of incentive wages.

New Line

It is significant that the advocates of changes in the management and wage policy of the consumer co-ops insist that these should be approached on a purely commercial basis, that the co-ops should be made to pay, that their appeal to customers should be not by way of political influence or ideological preaching but through efficient service and cheap but satisfactory goods. This is a new line in cooperative thinking in this country and a result of the rising competition which threatens to become even more pronounced with the proposed improvement of private shops and the erection of supermarkets.

Until recently it was taken for granted that a co-op must serve the interests of the worker better than a private shop because there were no profits to pay off, and the customer could get either a dividend on the earnings or lower prices on the goods. But working conditions in the co-ops made for such high expenditure that advantages for the customer threatened to vanish. What is more, the management of the co-ops was in constant search for new capital in order to introduce improvements and retain customers.

Advocates of a new wages policy in the co-ops hope not only to cut expenditure but to stem the noticeable flight of capable salesmen and managers into private enterprises. People of special ability were reluctant to stay in a job where they got the same pay as everyone else although they did better work, and where there was not enough scope for initiative and advancement.

An even greater change may come about in cooperative policy if the co-ops should agree to the principle of free purchasing that has been adopted for the Histadrut supermarket, which will be able to buy its goods where they are cheapest and best, breaking Tnuva's monopoly.

The new way of thinking in cooperative circles may well usher in a revolution parallel to the changes in Histadrut industry, where competition is to be introduced by splitting up the giant undertakings and making every industrial plant viable. It seems as if at long last the consumer, who has been neglected since rationing days, is coming into his own and regaining the role of arbiter in production and trade. This will take time, but the new trend can be highly beneficial.

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Stocks and Commodities

Linked Bonds Prominent in Tel Aviv

CONTINUED demand for linked bonds — particularly C.o.L. index-linked issues—boosted prices for the week somewhat. It appears that the recommendations of Dr. Arnon's Commission are beginning to bear fruits. It may be recalled that the Minister of Finance confirmed the recommendations of the Commission, composed of leading bankers and high Treasury and Bank of Israel officials, which recommended after several months of deliberations, a number of steps to help the linked bonds section recover quickly. Among the recommendations of the Commission was not floating new issues of linked bonds until the market recovered. Another recommendation calls for permitting bank savings schemes to invest up to 10 per cent of fresh monies in linked bonds to be purchased on the market.

The four-point advance in the C.o.L. index also helped sentiment during the past week. On the other hand, other sections of the market remained extremely dull.

On the "curb," Housing Loan Savings Bonds continue firm, while in the oil market some fluctuations were noticed during the past week. I.P.O. shares recovered from their lowest levels of under IL3.500 to IL3.750-IL4, — while the I.O.P. Loan was quoted at around IL3.600

New York Steady

WALL Street closed last week very steady, with the main body of stocks showing gains. Some market quarters partly attributed this trend to a statement by the President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, who said that there were good indications that the economy might be on its way to recovery. An expected July steel price increase helped steel shares, while Rails improved on rumours that the Senate would approve aid recommendations.

Earlier in the week, political developments in France, Venezuela and the Middle East caused considerable anxiety particularly in the oil section, which lost a few points.

The Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 480.24 as against 457.86 and for Rails 114.96 as against 112.34.

New Bank Rate Cut in London

THE big event in the London stock markets was the announcement of a cut in the British Bank Rate from six per cent to 5.5 per cent. Although a reduction had been expected for some weeks, it was expected that such a move would be postponed until a more stable labour position had been reached, and the news took the market rather by surprise. Gilt-Edged were actually the only section which improved on an increased demand; business in other sections remained limited. Oil shares were erratic on international political developments, while South African gold shares were quiet on less favourable press comments about the possibility of an increase in the American price of gold.

Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-Edged was 73.7 as against 73.4, for Industrials 193.8 as against 192.4 and for Kaffirs 74.9 after 73.2.

Gold Firm in Paris

EVENTS in France and Algeria brought some pressure on the French Franc, with the gold price jumping considerably. One kilobar of gold in Paris stood at FFrs.556,000.-, some FFrs.40,000.- more than last week, while the unofficial rate for the U.S. dollar touched a high of FFrs.465.-.

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

MAY 29, 1958

Pop. Loan 1949/59 (IL10)	100§
4% Comp. Loan 56/67	73½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	99½
3½% Comp. Loan	80½
3½% War Loan 54/59	95
3½% Tavel Dollar x)	89½
6% Reg. Sterling "A"	93½
Pal. Loan Bonds 6½% g)	98§
4½% Def. Bonds f)	100
6½% Def. Bonds g)	103§
6½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	99
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	101§
Pal. Elec./pref. sh. (IL5n.)	215
6½% Bonds f) '55 f)	103§
ditto g)	113§
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 55/65 f)	100§
ditto g)	108½
6% Deb. 59/65 f)	98§
ditto g)	101§
Bassco 6½% Deb. 52/64	
Class "A" f)	99§
Class "B" g)	109§
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	148½
Bearer Savings Cert. '59	98§
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. 'B' reg.	97§
Ata ord. 'B' sh.	79§
"Kardanech" ord. 'B'	79
7% con. debs. 59/62	75§
"Tova" ord. sh.	77§
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	1234
Pass 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	86
Blaur 4% debs. 56/65	91
Nir 5% pref. sh.	88
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	77
Bassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	94
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	75
5% debs	77
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	61
Meller ord. sh. reg.	2090
Pal. Brewery 5% con. debs.	79§
Assis Rojarane "B" sh.	70
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	113
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	85
Dead Sea Works	
5% Deb. reg.	215
Dulek ord sh. "C"	79
Mekorot pref. sh.	74
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	7§

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL3.800.

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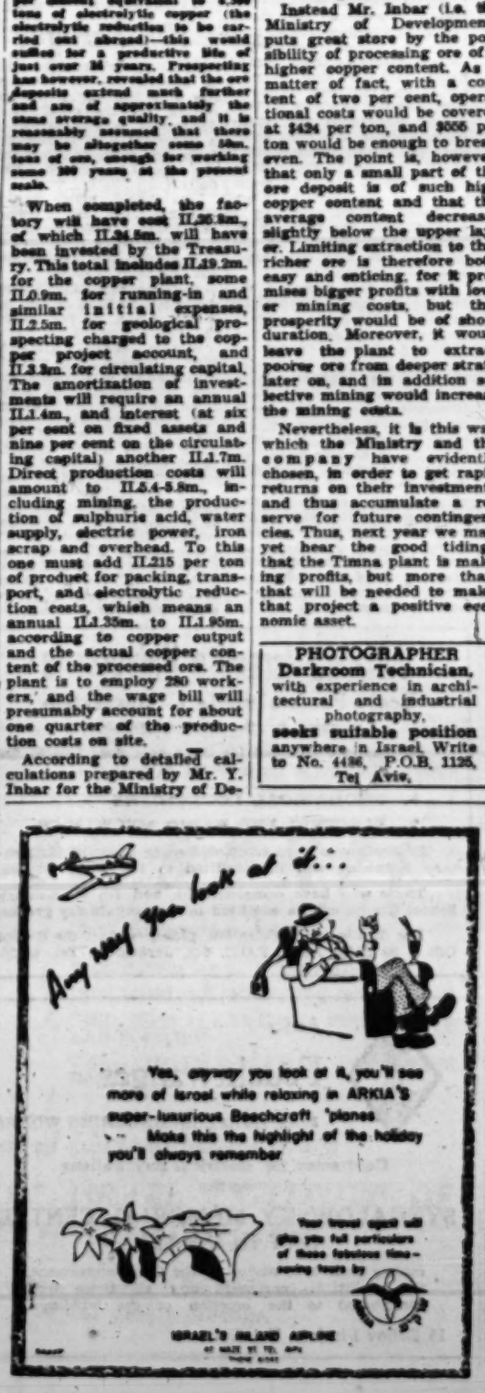

ROADS TO HIGHER SKILL

Vocational Training Can Offset Lack of Natural Resources

By GERDA LUFT

THE standard of living of a society depends on three factors: the natural resources of the country, the capital available for their exploitation and the skill of the people who employ the capital to exploit them. Israel is poor in natural resources but capital has been brought in during the past ten years on a gigantic scale — more than $2 billion — and even if a considerable proportion of this was eaten up, it provided us with ample and modern means of production for an advanced agriculture and industry.

Skill on the other hand, can be imported only on a small scale. We can procure the services of experts in order to train local people, and we can try to attract immigrants with skills. During the period of immigration from Eastern Europe we did, in fact, enrich our reservoir of skill perceptibly. But by and large there was no way of matching the import of production equipment with people who could use it to best advantage. The equipment imported was modern and Western; the bulk of immigration was technically backward and unused to the ways of life of an industrialized society.

Two figures will suffice: 80 per cent of the immigrants who came to this country between 1933 and 1936 were illiterate, and only 2½ per cent had had a regular trade in their countries of origin.

Training had to proceed simultaneously on several levels. Children had to be sent to school — hence the compulsory education law which provided a framework for eight years of free instruction; adolescents had to be taught a trade — hence a network of vocational schools. But there were tens of thousands who could no longer go to school and who had to be put to work without delay although they were unfamiliar even with simple tools. A comprehensive scheme of vocational training for adults had therefore to be devised and put into operation. In addition, there was the problem of evolving adequate inspection for apprenticeship programmes.

Tall Order

To do all these at the same time was, of course, a tall order. It would have been impossible to attack it at all if the authorities concerned — the Labour and Education Ministries, the Histadrut, the Municipalities — had not shown a remarkable gift for improvisation and if they had not been able to count on the co-operation of a number of societies concerned with vocational training. If the country possesses today an impressive number of vocational training schools this is due to the work of Ort, Amal and the various women's organizations such as Hadassah, the Women Workers Council, Wizo and Mizrahi Women, all of which erected and expanded vocational schools for boys and girls.

We have become so used to improvising under unorthodox conditions and short-cutting new difficulties each time that we are not always aware that the training problems in Israel are bigger than elsewhere and include some that prevail in both advanced and backward societies. In an industrialised society, economic performance is based on the comprehensive, extended and careful training of adolescents. Elementary education is the first precondition, followed by secondary vocational training. Not only is the unskilled labourer becoming less and less needed, but the second industrial revolution has ushered in the retraining of skilled workers as well — in automation and new trades.

In Israel we have all these problems, and others on top of them as well. Elementary education has it is true, made great strides during the last few years. But we have a considerable number of children who either did not attend elementary school regularly or did not complete it. They constitute a problem which can be dealt with only by combining vocational training with a minimum of general teaching at an age when a certain amount of knowledge should ordinarily have already been absorbed.

Lack of Tradition

The tradition which serves as a background for training in the crafts is often lacking. Further, the children's parents not used to work according to Western patterns, do not fully grasp the importance of systematic training and cannot or will not dispense with the earnings of their children while the latter are being trained.

Attempts are being made to overcome all these obstacles. Secondary vocational schools try to keep in step with industrial development in this country. When the textile industry began to play a greater part in industrial production a textile school was organized in Ramat Gan to train foremen and technicians and give refresher evening courses for workers. This textile school is also one of the few cases where an industry has taken an interest in the training of its employees by helping to put up facilities.

The secondary vocational schools have improved their equipment and their study programmes, and needy pupils receive an increasing number of scholarship stipends. If, despite this progress, difficulties are not uncommon, this is due mainly to insufficient preparation of many of the pupils in elementary school.

The position is much more difficult among those youngsters who cannot afford to attend secondary schools to get their training but must learn a trade as apprentices. An apprentice law was passed in 1953 but the network of inspection and supplementary instruction that would put content into it has not arisen as fast as could be wished.

According to the law, the Minister of Labour, in consultation with the Minister of Education, shall work out a course of apprenticeship in various stages for every trade. The apprentice is to attend trade lessons after work. The duties of the employer and of the apprentice are also defined and the Minister of Labour has the right to fix a minimum and maximum number of apprentices for each enterprise.

But so far only printing, woodworking and a number of metal trades have been declared under the law: for before its provisions can be applied to any one industry the Ministry of Labour must be sure that the enterprises which take in apprentices are up to the task. Because of the very large number of ill-equipped, small workshops, or masters who are not fit to teach, it takes a long time to prepare the application of the law to each new branch. Further, despite the progress made in recent years, the Ministry of Labour states in its report for 1957 that only 50 per cent of all apprentices attended evening courses. Once all the metal trade is included in the law, its scope will widen perceptibly.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this sort of training outside the vocational school, but it is uphill work; it places the apprentices under the double strain of working and attending classes, and it demands patient assistance and supervision from inspectors who look after the trainees, watch over conditions in the workshops, enquire why a trainee has not come to work or attended evening lessons.

If the training of apprentices is still one of the weakest links in our vocational training scheme, this is not only because of the structure of our immigration or because good workshops with able teachers are not numerous enough. Many youngsters do not like to learn "old-fashioned" crafts like baking or shoe-making: they are attracted by machinery and dream of working in a garage or a factory. The institutions that concern themselves with vocational guidance are up against a serious difficulty here.

Lately it has been attempted to simplify secondary vocational training by introducing pre-vocational training courses teaching the youngsters how to handle tools during the last two years of elementary school. Some fear formal study may suffer by this introduction of vocational training into elementary education and that it might mean earmarking a certain proportion of the children for manual work. Preliminary experience with this scheme does not appear to justify these fears. The children get their training not during regular school hours but in their free time, which they often used to waste in the street; and while careful observation can help to pick out children with special gifts for other than vocational training, instruction in handiwork interests the youngsters, enables them to find out what sort of work they are interested in and takes off the shoulders of masters and instructors later on the onerous task of teaching them the fundamentals of work discipline, respect for tools and all the small things which a child in a Western society absorbs without realizing it. The equipment required for pre-vocational training represents, of course, a substantial investment, but it is sure to bring returns in several ways.

Adult Training

The extraordinary position of Israel in the field of vocational skills means that special attention must be paid to adult training. The country cannot wait until the rising generation is trained and the immigrants, too, must be employed as soon as possible after their arrival but cannot find a job until they have learned at least some superficial skill. Nine training centres for metal and woodworking trades and two more for hotel personnel have accordingly been organized, including day as well as evening courses. In addition, courses are held in factories, workshops and vocational schools. The total number of adult trainees was 14,000 in 1957; more than 9,000 of these were undergoing supplementary training. In these centres attention is paid also to the training of handicapped people who can be fitted into jobs only after a special course.

Does all this progress satisfy the needs created by Israel's emergent modern economy? Probably not. The standard of work is not yet adequate, as can be sensed both in the quality and in the price of our products. However, the transition from one form of society to another takes time, especially when it is accompanied by such a radical territorial displacement, and the impact of training given to the young generation will be felt only later. The main problem is to prevent the deterioration of standards of workmanship; and this depends largely on public opinion — and its education.

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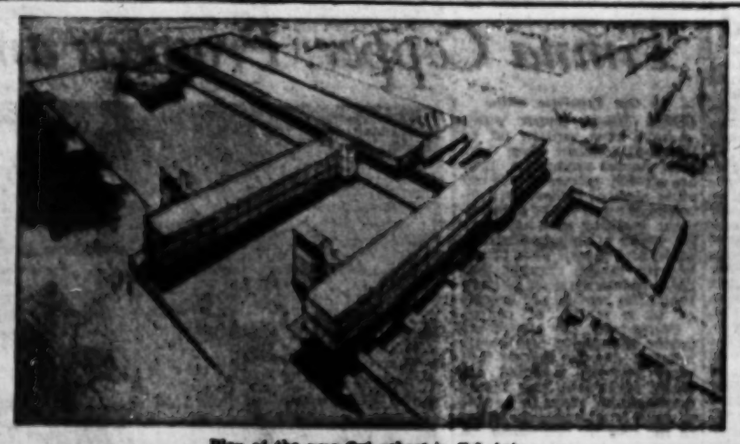


Plan of the new Ort school in Tel Aviv.

Ort School Combines Economy, Efficiency

By SHAYA SHAPIRO

THE new Ort technical high school in Derech Hatayasim (the Tel Aviv-Lydda road appropriately named "Flyers Way") was formally opened this week. Although it is far from finished, it is expected that about 450 pupils will be able to use the premises by the time the new school year begins in September.

A 100-metre long paved avenue leads from the main road to the front building, as if to set it off from the profane and noisy world. Under the slabs of the wide platform which runs the whole length of the 80-metre facade are the kitchen, the dining hall, an exhibition hall—and room for 1,000 bicycles, for it is expected that most of the pupils will come to their classes on bikes. A fairly wide staircase leads from the basement to the three upper stories in which the school's offices, the library and the classes are housed. Only part of the classrooms will be finished by September; the rest will have to wait until additional funds are available.

Porous Concrete

There is no plaster in the building, since adolescents have little respect for walls. The partitions are built of porous grey concrete slabs; the ceiling is covered with a sound-absorbent material. Wooden cases fulfil the double role of partition and office furniture, separating the offices from a sunny corridor. The classrooms are painted in various colours to help create a pleasing atmosphere. In order not to detract the students' attention, there are two sets of windows in each room—one near the floor, the other, larger, above the pupils' heads. If his attention should wander from the long green blackboard, the pupil will see nothing but concrete below and the blue sky above. To prevent children from playing with electricity, all switches are housed in a covered wooden case, the keys to which are with the teacher and the school janitor.

But the front building is only one of the three structures which form the school compound, as designed by architects Dov and Ram Carmi and Evi Meiser. The largest building, 120 metres long and separated from the front building by a wide court, houses the machine shops and classes in electro-mechanics and radio-mechanics, as well as welding and forging shops. The floor is built of reinforced concrete on short pillars embedded in the sand. Study rooms are provided alongside the workshops.

The third building, adjacent to the shops, has three stories of classrooms and laboratories for radio-electronics. This building and the workshops form two sides of the huge sports ground.

Architects' Principle

The architects' guiding principle was to combine efficiency with economy. Class windows face northeast, to take advantage of the best light. Each instructor will have his classroom, with the pupils moving from room to room between classes according to a schedule. The teacher's study, adjacent to each classroom, will enable him to prepare his lessons and assemble his equipment there before each class.

School For Hill-Farming

THE only Government school devoted to hill farming, the Ein Kerem Agricultural School on the outskirts of Jerusalem, has embarked on a programme of encouraging more and more students from the capital to commute there daily.

The school, which has 170 students—only 20 of whom are from Jerusalem—is preparing to move from the village proper to a new site near the Ein Kerem dam.

Accommodation for 145 students is provided on the premises. About 40 per cent of the pupils are girls.

Started shortly after the War of Independence upon the initiative of Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi, the 1,200-dunam school came under Government control five years ago. It concentrates its teaching efforts in three main fields: orchards, vegetables and poultry, "all eminently suited to hilly areas."

The institution is divided into a primary school, with 80 students, and a secondary school with 90 students. The graduates of the latter, incidentally, are admitted by the Hebrew University's Faculty of Agriculture without any additional examinations.

Alliance Israelite Universelle

Ecole Professionelle — Jerusalem

(Founded by the Ellissher Family)

Students are accepted for the school year 1958/59 for advanced training in the following subjects: —

1. MECHANICAL LOCKSMITHS
2. ELECTRIC AND RADIO MECHANICS

Students who have completed eight years of Elementary Schooling will be admitted to the First Grades.

Those who have completed 6th and 7th Elementary School Grades will be admitted to the preparatory grades.

For details and registration, please contact the School Office, 99 Jaffa Road, P.O.B. 648, Jerusalem. Tel. 61818.

Asher Feuchtwanger

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING WORKS

Contractor for electrical installations in the

SYNGALOWSKY MEMORIAL CENTRE ORT IN ISRAEL

convey their best wishes to the Ort management, the architects, engineers and all those who contributed to the erection of the buildings.

15 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv.

Investment in Industrial Research Worth While

By a Special Correspondent

A GOOD deal has been done to develop our industry, particularly with an eye to export. However, Israel is poor in raw materials. We have phosphate rock, but of a poor grade and not in large amounts. We have potash and bromine, but other countries have them too, in bigger and more accessible deposits. Our petroleum resources appear, for the time being, practically negligible. Poor grades of iron and copper and some deposits of sand and clay in the Negev wind up the list of our natural resources. It is obvious that they cannot yield us very much of an income.

As for labour, its importance in industrial development — and costs—decreases with automation. Some countries do manage to export substantial quantities of products due to their low labour costs — Japan is a classical example — but Israel has no prospects and no intentions of becoming such a country.

The main factor that may give a fillip to our industrial development, therefore, is know-how, and it is really striking how in the midst of so much doing and planning rally its job is to overcome this paramount constituent, the only one that may possibly improve our position, has been completely neglected. Millions are being spent on new equipment, but no provisions are being made for industrial research directed at keeping the products of this investment competitive on foreign markets.

In the industrial world of today, the major part of the profits of the established companies comes from products they did not even have in their line 10 or 15 years ago. Research has become as vital as efficiency in production, and there is not a single enterprise of importance which does not devote part of its turnover to research and development. This they do not because of idealism or devotion to the progress of science but because as cool, calculating businessmen, they know that their continuous existence depends on the success of their research programmes. If the directors of General Motors, for instance, would decide to increase the dividends of their shareholders by cancelling all their research programmes, it could be predicted with certainty that after a few years even this gigantic company would be wiped off the industrial map.

In Israel, the kind of research that aims at radical improvements of existing products or the creation of new ones practically does not exist. Some industries maintain a so-called research organization of a few employees at best, and generally its job is to overcome production troubles or the adapting of foreign inventions to local conditions.

Only Two Laboratories

Only two laboratories are maintained by a group of factories. One is the rubber research laboratory, which serves about 25 plants (not including the five factories which do not do their research here and get all their know-how abroad). Its personnel consists of one chemist and one technical assistant. It is obvious that the best this capable man can do is help the member factories overcome their most pressing production troubles. The second "collective" laboratory is the citrus laboratory, which is also very limited in personnel and scope.

The plastics industry, comprising about 30 factories, does not conduct any research at all. The chemical and pharmaceutical industries have small laboratories devoted mainly to production problems; sometimes they also do some research, but there are whole branches of our industry where this term does not exist.

At the same time, a real revolution in methods and products is taking place in industrial countries. New synthetic rubber, new plastic materials, improved electronic devices appear almost daily. It is not surprising that our small and outmoded industries cannot compete with this deluge of inventions, except under very unusual, and unprofitable, circumstances.

Research facilities abound in Israel — but it is almost all pure, and not applied. This is not so much because researchers in Israel prefer to work on problems of a fundamental nature, but because the possibilities of working here on industrial problems in a scientific way are almost non-existent.

Our industry is composed of many small plants, and a few middle-sized ones. Industries working in the same branch exchange no information and do not collaborate effectively. In fact, the competition for the small domestic market is quite often fierce. Besides, in most cases even if we could fuse all the plants of the same kind into one unit, this would still be too small to be able to support a substantial research group.

In modern industrial practice, the amount devoted to research is generally about five per cent of sales. The total annual turnover of our industry is at present between IL400m. and IL450m. This means that a minimum of IL20m. should be devoted yearly to applied research if we are to keep up with international standards. It is a sign of our weakness that we are now spending probably less than 10 per cent of this amount, and this in uncoordinated efforts.

This situation calls for a bold step: the unification of the research facilities of our industry by sections; chemical, electrical—electronics, mechanical, textiles, etc. This is made easy by the fact that the majority of our important industrial enterprises either belong to the Government or other public bodies or are indebted to them for considerable loans.

To devote IL20m. per year for applied industrial research may appear completely impractical to many people. But obviously the situation cannot be left as at present. Both Government bodies and private firms must step in to keep abreast of the technical progress, at least in some vital industries, before the lag in know-how tells in the obsolescence of our products and production methods.

We have a number of good scientists and engineers who are willing and able to undertake such a job, and also quite an array of research facilities. International experience has amply shown that putting them to use will result not in money, but in earning bigger real profits.

Modern block of Seligsberg school provides instruction for 400 girls in Jerusalem.

New Seligsberg School Completed

THE Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School, the biggest vocational high school for girls in Jerusalem as well as all Israel, was born in Haifa more than 20 years ago in a thoughtful conversation.

The late Henrietta Szold, then in her seventies, was touring a WIZO school in Haifa. At the height of her fame as a social welfare worker without parallel for Hadassah, Youth Aliya and other bodies, she was studying the school's methods of instruction while mulling over "pioneering education" for girls in different fields. Hitherto, "pioneering education" for girls had meant one thing: fashioning them into good farmers or farmers' wives.

In a conversation with Mrs. Helen Kittner, then WIZO's teacher-supervisor at the Haifa school, Miss Szold broached the possibility of training girls in other "pioneering" fields, such as arts and crafts. Miss Szold asked Mrs. Kittner, who was a graduate of Lwow University in her native Poland, if she would take charge.

Mrs. Kittner accepted, asking only that the school be built in Haifa. Miss Szold demurred, saying it must rise in Jerusalem, "because Jerusalem is the hardest spot in the Yishuv to start a school. If we, of Hadassah, don't go there, who will?"

The Alice Seligsberg school opened in 1942 in two rooms on the upper floor of the former Rothschild-Hadassah Hospital. The name, Alice Seligsberg, honoured a well-known American social worker, a friend of Miss Szold's. The school is one of the very few institutions in Israel that are named after a person who contributed no money, only an illustrious reputation.

Soon crowded for space to meet the deluge of girls seeking admission—the first class had consisted of 25—Mrs. Kittner cast about for more room. In short order, the school soon occupied the entire Rothschild-Hadassah Hospital, the Pediatrics Department (and the old Brandeis Centre).

The next major step in growth was tearing down three buildings nearby. In their place rose a spacious, modern yet strictly functional wing, four storeys high. Its 3,200 square metres of floor space (some of it paved with marble), dwarfs the 500-square metre parent school. This annex, which cost about IL1m. to build, is to be opened formally on June 18 by Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi, who will cut the tape across the new entrance.

Present for the occasion will be Dr. Miriam Freund, National President of Hadassah in America, and Mrs. Florence Perlman, Hadassah's National Chairman for Vocational Education, as well as the Hadassah pilgrimage (see page 7). The guests are to be shown around by Mrs. Ora Goitein, Chairman of the Hadassah Council's Vocational Education Services, and Mrs. Simi Olshan, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Alice Seligsberg school.

The school continues to grow. Rising at present is another wing, of 400 square metres, which will serve as a 450-seat assembly hall. It will be finished in six months.

But the school apparently does not plan to taper off its growth. Mrs. Kittner believes its present enrolment of 400 is far too small.

"We like a crowded school," she frankly admits. "Now that we have the additional space of the annex at our disposal, we will be able to accept more girls."

She believes she has a plentiful reserve to draw upon. Some 120 girls were admitted at the beginning of the current school year. Applications were twice this figure. More than 800 girls have already graduated.

Two Main Divisions

The Seligsberg has two main divisions. Students can matriculate as at any other four-year Israel secondary school, after taking the regular Ministry of Education examination, or they can concentrate on vocational subjects whose teaching is supervised by the Ministry of Labour. The students are divided into these two main courses of study on the basis of aptitude and other tests given by Hadassah's Vocational Guidance Bureau.

One of the main six subjects is nutrition. The school encourages Oriental cooking since, as Mrs. Kittner says, "Europeans like Eastern methods of preparing food, but members of the Oriental communities can rarely stomach European recipes."

In fashion designing, the emphasis is not on the wholesale absorption of Oriental patterns, but in adapting them, especially Yemenite motifs, to Western concepts. The Seligsberg fashion shows are well known to Americans due to an annual exhibition sponsored by Hadassah that takes them across the U.S.

The school also teaches arts and crafts and secretarial studies, as well as two highly specialized occupations, those of dental assistant and laboratory technician. The first course of lab-technicians, 22 in number, will be graduated in 1959, and is expected to be absorbed by the Medical School and the hospitals.

The annual tuition fee is IL250, but 38 girls pay no fees, while another 200 study on partial scholarships granted by various bodies, mainly the Ministries of Education and Culture and of Labour.

Controlling 400 girls in the 14-18 group, an age of bubbling spirits and infectious giggling, is no easy job. But the 24-member Student Council helps tremendously by exerting a steadying influence on its classmates.

"But the hardest job is to guide the Council to take the proper steps," Mrs. Kittner says wryly.

Guidance Bureau

FITTING the proper man to the proper future is the job of Hadassah's Vocational Guidance Bureau in Jerusalem, headed by Dr. Ervin Arnstein. The Bureau has tested more than 23,000 persons since it was founded in 1944. For a fee of IL5 any person above the age of 14 can ask to have his aptitude tested. (It costs the Bureau a minimum of IL10, and often as much as IL25, to make the test. Reduced fees are granted to those sent by institutions in groups and to cases referred by social agencies.)

The Bureau not only tests for talents — often hidden — but also for a subtle factor which often ensures success. This factor is "occupational interest." It may vary with the vocations that are currently in fashion among young people, but it is an important element. This problem has been the subject of intensive research and a series of publications have been issued on "occupational interest."

Special tests have been devised for the blind, although invalids and other disabled persons take the regular tests. In contrast to most countries, where the tests are translated from foreign languages, the Bureau has devised its own tests to meet our conditions. The Bureau also does "selective" testing for schools interested in weeding out unsuitable candidates or selecting the best.

The Bureau, in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, is also planning to conduct a course for training vocational counsellors, of whom there is an appreciable shortage in Israel.

Ministry of Education and Culture

College of Home Economics

TRAINING OF

TEACHERS OF HOME ECONOMICS

for Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Schools as well as dieticians for Hospitals.

Registration for the school year 1958-59 will continue till June 8.

Candidates with at least 11 years schooling, may apply in writing to the College of Home Economics, P.O.B. 3013, Jerusalem.

Kupat Holim Centre

announces registration for the

Nursing Schools

of the

Bellinson, Kaplan and Emek Central Hospitals.

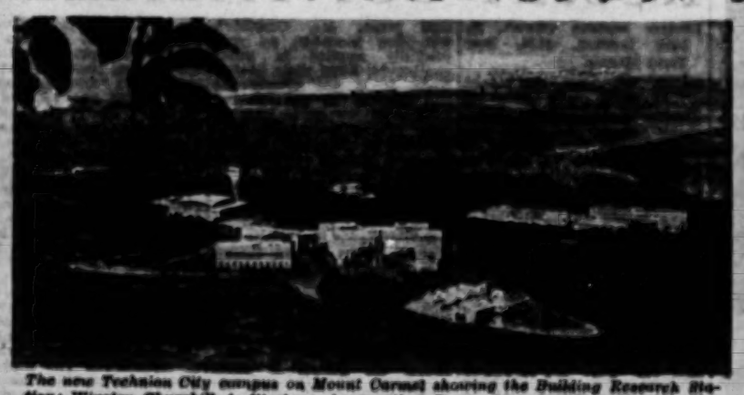
The school year commences in September.

Candidates from 17 to 30 years of age who have completed Secondary School 9th Grade will be admitted.

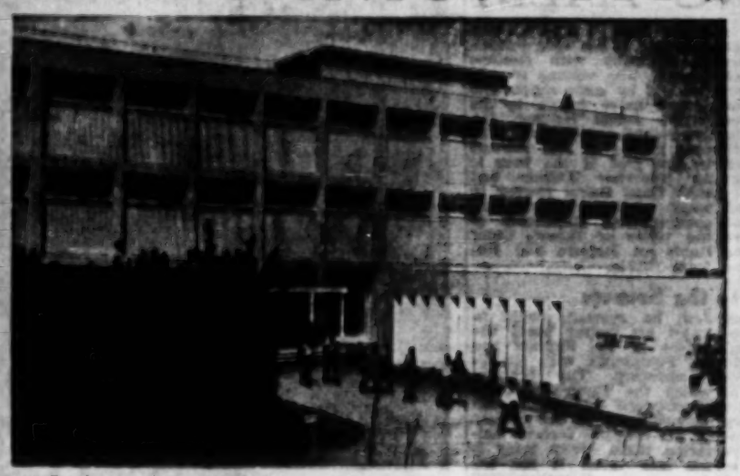
Secondary school graduates preferred.

Application should be made to the Nurses Department, 64 Rehov Frishman, Tel Aviv.

VAST EXPANSION AT TECHNION CITY



The new Technion City campus on Mount Carmel showing the Building Research Station; Winston Churchill Auditorium; Aeronautical Engineering Building; Sanitary Engineering Laboratories; David T. Siegel Hydraulics Laboratory; Morris Mauerberger Soil Engineering Laboratory; Charles Bender Aeronautical Engineering Laboratories; Henry F. Fischbach Electrical Engineering Building; Albert Einstein Institute of Physics.



The Winston Churchill Auditorium at Technion City, which was formally opened yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, and Miss Sarah Churchill, representing her father. The Auditorium, erection of which was made possible through funds contributed by the British Technion Committee, will be used for scientific and engineering conferences, as well as a lecture hall holding 700.

Wide Range of Studies

By a Special Correspondent

The idea of establishing an institute for technical training in Palestine was first broached in 1907. Construction was begun in 1913, but owing to the exigencies of World War I and its aftermath, the building and laboratories were not completed until 1923. The Technion was finally opened for instruction in 1924.

THIS past week was one of the most memorable in the history of the Technion.

From London, Miss Sarah Churchill flew to Israel to represent her illustrious father in colourful ceremonies marking the formal opening of the Churchill Auditorium on the new Technion campus. From Berkeley, California, the son of Albert Einstein, Professor Hans Einstein, flew to Haifa to dedicate the new Albert Einstein Institute of Physics Building. From Chicago came Mrs. Dorothy T. Siegel, her family, and leaders of the American Technion Society to dedicate the David T. Siegel Hydraulics Laboratory. And finally, from Philadelphia, came a group of Philadelphia leaders to officially open the Philadelphia Students Hostel.

Technion City, located on Mount Carmel on the 1,200 dunam plot deeded by the Israel Government to the Institute, is progressing at a gratifying rate. Next year it is planned to construct IL.3.5 m. worth of new buildings—for the Technion's mechanical engineering, agricultural engineering, industrial management and social sciences.

If one looks at the changing landscape of Mount Carmel and realizes that within a few years well over 3,000 students will be studying and working there as compared to the present 1,000 (the remainder are still at the old Hadar campus)—one realizes that the work of the American, British, Canadian and other friends of the Technion has borne fruit. The new structures are beautiful, and functional. The students at the Technion will find their environment conducive to a greater appreciation and understanding of the sciences.

The Technion's development has always been influenced by the specific requirements of the country. Since land settlement called for swamp drainage, soil amelioration and irrigation and widespread building, the Institute's departments of civil engineering and architecture were the first to be developed. The growth of industry created additional needs which the Technion met by training mechanical and electrical engineers, technologists and chemists.

Today, the Technion is the country's main source of experts and technicians in all these fields. Its graduates making up the majority of the engineers serving the Government, industry, and the armed forces.

Far from limiting itself to instruction in engineering, architecture and the exact sciences, the Technion also carries out basic and applied research and supplies technical services and guidance to Israel's industry and agriculture.

Open to All

The Technion is open to men and women of all races and creeds. The language of instruction is Hebrew. (This choice, made against considerable opposition owing to the lack of technical terms and textbooks in that language when the Technion opened in the twenties, did a good deal to modernize Hebrew and adapt it to scientific and technical needs.)

Applicants for admission at the Technion must present an Israel matriculation or its equivalent. As the number of applicants each year greatly exceeds the capacity of the Technion, selection is based on a number of factors, including scholastic standing, special examinations and the rating of a Faculty Selection Committee. Applicants from abroad whose scholastic records give evidence of adequate training and ability, may be approved for admission while still abroad.

Studies are carried on in six faculties and four departments. They are, in the chronological order of their establishment, the Faculties of Civil Engineering, Architecture, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Science, and Chemical Technology and the Departments of Agricultural Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering, Mineral Engineering, and Metallurgy. The last two were established only recently and their activities are at present confined to research and graduate studies.

In all faculties and departments, the course of study is four years (eight semesters), with the exception of the option of Industrial Engineering in the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, which comprises nine semesters.

The curriculum of the first two years is devoted principally to the basic scientific and engineering studies: mathematics, physics, chemistry, descriptive geometry and engineering drawing, surveying, applied mechanics and strength of materials, thermodynamics, hydraulics etc. More specialized subjects are introduced in the third and fourth years.

Starting with the current academic year, the Technion has put into operation a revised teaching programme which places its main emphasis on the basic sciences of mathematics, physics and chemistry. Its purpose is to turn out engineers and scientists who have the broad scientific background which will enable them to keep abreast of the rapid developments in modern technology. The new programme, confined this year to the freshman class, will ultimately be in full operation over a period of four years.

Teaching methods will be directed towards developing the student's initiative for independent study with the help of textbooks, encouraging him to tackle problems directly, rather than absorb knowledge passively from his teachers.

Upon passing the final examinations, the student is granted the degree of Bachelor of Science in his respective faculty or department. Graduates of the Faculty of Architecture receive the degree of Bachelor of Architecture.

The degree of "Ingénieur" (Engineer) is granted to holders of the B.Sc. degree in one of the engineering branches following one year's professional experience in an approved place of employment and successful completion of a project assigned by the Faculty Committee.

At top: The Albert Einstein Institute of Physics at the new Technion campus on Mount Carmel, built with funds furnished by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Technion Society. The building was dedicated this week by leaders of the Society in Philadelphia, as well as by the late Albert Einstein's son, Prof. Hans Albert Einstein. Centre: Front view of the Philadelphia Students Hostel at Technion City, also formally opened this week, by leaders of the Women's Division of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Technion Society, who made possible the construction of the 60-room dormitory. At bottom: The David T. Siegel Hydraulics Laboratory, dedicated this week by the widow of the late Chicago communal leader who was for many years a devoted friend of the Technion.

Behind The Nation's Technology

THE Technion — Israel Institute of Technology — is one of the cornerstones of Israel's development. its laboratories and workshops, its scientific and technical staff are constantly at the disposal of industry, Government and the Defence Forces of the nation. Even more important to the State is the steady supply of highly trained engineers and men and women of science who are educated at the Technion.

The measure of a nation's security may be gauged in terms of its ability to keep abreast of the skills of technology. It is for that reason that we value so highly the Technion, where the youth of Israel obtain their education in engineering and the fields of applied science.

We stand at the threshold of great new developments in the fields of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and we look to the Technion to make available the steady supply of trained manpower which is vital to supplement all our other efforts.

We are endeavouring to build a high civilization, of which every Jew throughout the world will be proud. It will rest on two things — the ethical teachings of our Fathers and the discoveries of Science and Technology. Our people will be inspired by high courage, love of peace, efforts for social justice and the highest possible human standards.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MR. DAVID BEN-GURION

Fine Research Facilities At Einstein Physics Institute

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ONE of the most impressive buildings on Mt. Carmel is the newly opened Albert Einstein Institute of Physics, located on the new Technion campus.

When one stands on the highest point of the campus, the Physics building looks like a small addition to the existing Harry F. Fischbach Electrical Engineering building. But as you go down the handsome, striking structure seems to grow in size and in beauty as you approach closer.

Covering a total of 5,700 square metres, the Albert Einstein Institute of Physics building contains 30 laboratories, 36 research rooms and offices, seminar lecture rooms, workshops, machine shops and a storage area. It was designed by Nahum Zeltkind of Tel Aviv, assisted by Architect A. Gwirtzman and M. Lavie, consulting engineer. The construction was supervised by Mr. Y. Ben Gera, the engineer who heads the Technion construction department and carried out by Solel Boneh.

The southern wing of the building includes the main entrance, a 180-seat lecture hall, four smaller lecture halls and four large laboratories. Students in this wing receive basic physics instruction. On a lower floor are workshops, storage rooms and a cafeteria.

The adjoining wing contains the professors' offices as well as workrooms for electronics and fine mechanics.

The northern wing of the building has been set aside for students pursuing advanced courses in physics and doing research, and includes a library. Because of the sharp slope on which this wing is constructed, the visitor has the impression that this area of the building is a third storey.

All laboratories and classrooms face north and are ventilated naturally. However air-conditioning has been installed in those laboratories that require constant temperature and humidity.

All the buildings, including the Einstein Physics Institute, command a magnificent view of Haifa Bay. A laboratory for the study of cosmic rays has been constructed on the roof of the northern wing of the building.

VISITOR'S GALLERY

Professor Einstein Jnr.

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

"ONCE you're accustomed to being the son of a great man you find that it has a balanced share of advantages and disadvantages. The advantage is that you have a natural introduction to everybody, but on the other hand, everybody expects something special from you" is the opinion of the son of Albert Einstein, and he has had 54 years to get accustomed. Of medium height, broad shouldered, he is a charming man. Slight in build, wearing gold-rimmed spectacles and a dark-grey suit, his English slightly accented, he is soft spoken with frequent smiles and goodnaturedly humorous remarks.

Dr. Hans Albert Einstein is a Professor in his own right. Born in Berne, Switzerland, he looks much less than his 54 years. Unlike his father's, his own thinning hair has no gray in it and is neatly brushed. He was educated in Switzerland, specializing in hydraulics, more particularly sediment hydraulics. He did 11 years of practical engineering in Switzerland and Germany before settling in the U.S. in 1937. There he joined the staff of the Department of Agriculture, working with a research group on hydraulics problems, mainly the description and design of stream channels, flood control, irrigation and drainage. In 1947 he joined the University of California, where he has taught ever since. He lives in Berkeley.

Prof. Einstein arrived here last week for the official opening of the Albert Einstein Institute of Physics at the Technion City. His feelings on the Institute are well defined. "Whenever anyone opens an institute of this kind it is an achievement. If it is opened in a place where it is needed, that makes the accomplishment even greater. As far as I am concerned it is a happy coincidence that it bears my father's name, but the important thing is to get it going".

Dr. Einstein's wife and his 17-year-old daughter Evelyn came with him. While Dr. Einstein has been closely associated with the American Technion Society for several years, his wife "is busy with Hadassah." The family still talks Schwitzer-Deutsch among themselves. "We're distinctly conservative in this". They know no Hebrew, but Evelyn took a few lessons before coming here and carries a pocket book, "Hebrew through Pictures" around with her.

Crowded Itinerary

The Einsteins are staying until June 5. Their crowded itinerary includes a tour of the country with a group of Israel hydraulics engineers to see local problems in the field. Dr. Einstein intends to work for Israel in an advisory capacity on hydraulic problems and on certain problems of erosion and river control. "Hydraulic problems are easy to overcome once you know what it is that you must overcome and what the problem is. Therefore it is important to see the problem on the spot". He will also lecture on the influence of sediment on hydraulics which is the field to which his research has contributed most.

Dr. Einstein says that his conversations with his great father were mainly on scientific problems, rather than on human aspects of life. "He often mentioned that, as far as he was concerned, the most vital driving point that brought him to adopt his pro-Zionist attitude was his strong desire to help humanity rather than individual humans. It was natural for him to give his help where it was most needed. The persecuted Jewish people were a group that needed it. However, he felt no less compelled to help others in need".

Personal Contribution

Dr. Einstein intends to do it for Israel. So far his aid was restricted to his efforts for the Technion Society and to advising Israel students at his University to study subjects that may be useful to Israel. "I was always at a loss what exactly to advise them. Now I intend meeting people in my own field here and I shall have a clear picture of what is most needed". He intends also to make a more direct and personal contribution to the development of Israel. "We scientists are mainly unable to contribute much money, because we haven't got it. But we can contribute our knowledge. He is one of 1,000 American scientists and engineers who have offered their services to Israel industry and agriculture as well as the Government, through the Technion.

"I shall act as a consultant on any subject in my field, free of charge. The Technion will charge a small fee, (IL 10 an hour) for the service and in that way the Institute will benefit. Besides, advice that is given entirely free is usually not taken seriously". Once he has seen the general problems on the spot, Prof. Einstein feels able to give advice on any particular question by correspondence.

Professor Einstein is today one of the leading hydraulic experts in the U.S. and a consultant to the Government on theoretical and practical problems of flood control and river improvement. He has done the same for the Mexican Government. Now he is ready to do it for Israel.

Professor Einstein answered without hesitation our question on the research that was carried out on his father's brain at the Princeton Institute. "My father made it a specific condition that it be made solely for the sake of knowledge and not for publicity. I carried out his wish and no news release was made on its progress. But as even I have heard no more about it, I assume that nothing worth mentioning came of it".

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The Philadelphia Students Hostel
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THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE, AND THE SCIENTIFIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFS OF
THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
extend their heartiest congratulations to the
TECHNION, ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
on the inauguration of the Einstein Institute of Physics, the Churchill Auditorium, the David Siegel Hydraulics Laboratory, and the Philadelphia Students Hostel, in the Technion City on Mt. Carmel.

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our best wishes and success for the future.
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TECHNION,
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on the occasion of the dedication of
The Einstein Institute of Physics
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SOMETHING IS BOTHERING THEM

By Arthur Saul Super

MAN IS FREE. By Stuart E. Rosenberg. 207 pp. $2.50. New York: Bloch.

WHY I AM A JEW. By David de Sola Pool. 207 pp. $2.75 New York: Bloch.

TEMPLE ISRAEL PULPIT. Max Nussbaum and Wm. M. Kramer, 104 pp. Hollywood: UAHC.

RASHI: HIS TEACHINGS AND PERSONALITY. Edited by Simon Federbush. 261 pp. Hebrew, 155 pp. English. $2.50. New York: World Jewish Congress and Jewish Agency.

RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE IN JUDAISM. 220 pp. $1.50. London: World Union for Progressive Judaism.

THE incessant spate of all kinds of books on Judaism which is flooding the English-speaking world, particularly the U.S., is an indication of the intense awareness of the central place that Judaism as a religion is beginning to occupy in Diaspora thinking. In the same way the contents of the books indicate a sincere search for religious values which will be a valid guide to the riddle of existence. Against the nihilism which the protracted cold war has engendered, men are trying to oppose the spiritual life. Because they no longer feel safe at the hands of other men, they are now anxiously enquiring whether there is any security or permanence to be found in the hand of God.

Modern religiosity differs from that of previous generations in that the resort to God is conditioned by a sort of innate pessimism. Seekers are no longer simple minded enough to believe that one day their prayers will be answered and a Divine miracle will take place that will change the hearts of politicians and statesmen and compel them to see the light and make peace. In some of these Jewish writings one also detects a note of "We told you so." "Judaism," the preachers seem to say, "has all along held the secret of how to make this a better world, as God intended it, of righteousness, peace and social justice. You ignored its teachings. Well!" One can almost feel the characteristic shrug of the writers' mental shoulders.

But there is more in several of these volumes than that. There is refreshing exposition of the old traditional ideas of Judaism dressed up in modern idiom and directed to specialised audiences. Rabbi Rosenberg, spiritual leader of one of the largest and most opulent temples in North America, has the gift of eloquence and knows how to reach the hearts of a congregation where a permanent seat can only be obtained on payment of "key-money" of not less than some $3,000. His sermons are short, each contains a readily intelligible theme and one is not wearied by too technical an elaboration of the rich store of Rabbinic ideas on which the preacher draws. The latter part of the book contains a selection of newspaper columns written by Rosenberg for syndication in a number of Canadian and American journals. The examples of the Rabbi's "Lines of Life" are excellent journalism: pointed, well-written and as aphoristic as an article that never exceeds 500 words must be. The question is how far do the sermons and columns reproduced here go towards bringing some sort of direction and assuagement to the angry young men and women of our doom-threatened civilization.

Fails to Answer Query

The question arises with even more force when one reads through the gentlemanly re-statement of basic Jewish values presented by the venerable head of the Spanish - Portuguese Congregation in New York, Rabbi David de Sola Pool. The title "Why I am a Jew" is hardly original. It was used by Edmond Fleg for a passionate small volume issued during the Second World War. This is gentle, quiet reading for those who already have faith. One feels the strength of a man brought up in a tradition which he has never found cause to question. But de Sola Pool never really answers the query "Why I am a Jew." One doubts if an alien reader of the book would be so overborne by its argument to want to become a Jew. But Dr. de Sola Pool has given us a scholarly and popular restatement of Jewish religious traditions and notions.

There is more stimulus in the record of the proceedings of the conference held in Amsterdam last summer, of the World Union for Progressive Judaism. Jews everywhere must be intensely interested in the fearless investigation that Reform and Liberal Jews are making of what they consider valid in Judaism. Much has happened to Liberal Judaism, especially in our generation, and it has had severe shocks in the past ten years. The British school never made much progress because most of its chief exponents were bitter anti-Zionists. There is no sign here of a fundamental change of heart by the veterans, but there is little doubt that the rank and file now see positive value in the emergence of Israel and are suspicious of dogmatic opposition from their leadership.

But Reform and Liberalism have other more interesting connotations for us. What Orthodoxy thought about reconciling its ideas with those of the world outside was always marginal. Maimonides did write a Guide to the Perplexed. It was an aberration that tradition permitted him because of his overwhelming stature in "real" Torah. To a man who earned the epitaph: "From Moses (the Lawgiver) to Moses (Maimonides) there arose no one like Moses," excursions into philosophy were a luxury which did not damn his work. Nevertheless, even in his own time there were gigantic efforts to repress his speculative work and a round robin warning against his philosophy was signed by hundreds of contemporary rabbis. Reform Judaism on the other hand has always concerned itself with the problem of the validity of Jewish ideas in relation to the outer world with which Jews passionately sought contact. That is why today Reform may have more to teach us than Orthodoxy. The latter is more worried about conflicts of ceremonial with modern life habits. The former enquires how many ideas of Judaism can stand up in the modern world. Much of this is reflected in these proceedings and the volume has the germ of many ideas. No system of thought is fully elaborated; one could not expect it to in a fugitive conference. But there are all sorts of stimuli prompting new points of departure. Not the least interesting is a paper by Prof. Hugo Bergman suggesting ways in which Judaism might seek inspiration from the philosophies of Asia. Also technically interesting is Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath's discussion of the need to bring some kind of uniformity in the free experimentation with ritual and practice which takes place in Reform congregations.

The thinking of a Reform Jew on the burning problems of his age is well exemplified in the short selection of some of the courageous sermons Rabbi Max Nussbaum preached to his congregation in Germany with Gestapo present. The volume is padded out by some simple and rather naive pieces by its editor, Rabbi Kramer, Dr. Nussbaum's assistant. The only matter of real interest in this part of the book is an interview Kramer had with Chief Rabbi Herzog in which he got frank and uncompromising statements of the views of Israel's Chief Rabbi on Reform and Reform rabbis.

Guidepost to the Sources

Rashi, His Teachings and Personality, which is produced jointly by the Cultural Department of the World Jewish Congress and the Torah Education Department of the Jewish Agency, coincides with the 850th anniversary of the great medieval commentator's death. The essays in Hebrew and English cover many interesting facets of the scholar's life and teaching, the age in which he lived and the general periphery of Rashi studies. The former Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, Dr. J. H. Hertz, once laid down a minimum programme for Jewish religious survival. The Jew, he averred, ought to know his prayer book, the Ethics of the Fathers and the Pentateuch with Rashi's commentary. The problem which the Torah Education Department of the Jewish Agency faces in the context of the religious ferment agitating world Jewry today is not how much it can tell Jews in an attractive way about the great luminaries of Rabbinic scholarship but how it can organize them actually to read and study the works themselves. The volume in hand will probably do much to lead Jews to a study of such sources of Judaism.

AVIGDOR STEMATSKY: Composition (oils).
From the artist's current exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists House.

RUSSIA GUNTHERIZED

INSIDE RUSSIA TODAY. By John Gunther. $5.95. New York: Harper.

By W. Z. Laqueur

THE inevitable has happened, the last terra incognita on Mr. John Gunther's map of the world has disappeared: The outcome of a trip to Russia in 1956-7 is a highly readable and entertaining account. Prospective visitors with Intourist (and there seems to be no other way for the time being) will study Mr. Gunther's observations with profit; general readers will be struck by the number of grand pianos manufactured last year in the Soviet Union (mostly in Estonia—27,000) and the fact that in contemporary Moscow one must always check overcoat, hat and galoshes at all public places such as restaurants, museums and theatres. There are many more such fascinating items, as well as short profiles of the post-Stalin generation of Soviet leaders and thumbnail sketches of some of the main cities in European Russia.

Some of the political observations are penetrating, others a bit on the naive side. The author relates his impression that the Soviet leadership has a very strong dislike for Mr. Truman, whereas President Eisenhower even if surrounded by evil and unscrupulous advisers, is a man of good will in their eyes. And Mr. Gunther adds: "One may assume that this will be news to Pennsylvania Avenue." It will be news to nobody at all; the Soviet leadership has believed for many years that President Eisenhower is easier to handle—and not just because of his friendly association with Marshal Zhukov during the war. Misleading, too, is the author's frequent use of the key word "intellectual" in his profiles of the Soviet leaders. Suslov, for instance, is seldom seen at parties—he is supposed to be "too loftily intellectual for such frivolous pursuits;" Mrs. Furtseva is "burningly, blindingly intellectual." Mr. Gunther is the only known observer hitherto blinded by Mrs. Furtseva's intellectual capacity, with the possible exception of Mr. Edward Crankshaw. Shrewdness and a political acumen are prerequisites for the rise to the top in Moscow, but being blindingly intellectual is a positive disadvantage in the Soviet and most other capitals. And if Mr. Shepilov should indeed have written fifty books, as the author says (and the reviewer doubts) — see what happened to him. He has been given the opportunity to write more books.

Limited Methods

As against this Mr. Gunther has some useful things to say about war and peace and coexistence, and he makes some important points in his discussion of the attitudes of some Asian and Middle Eastern countries towards the Soviet Union; for example, that a country may become friendly to Moscow not merely by reason of Communist subversion or blandishment, but because it likes aspects of Communism and Russian policy, because the Soviet system seems to offer more than ours. This important fact has unfortunately not been realized in many Western circles to this very day: "Popular Democracies" of Eastern Europe are written off as "communistic" whereas some of the pro-Communist countries of Asia and the Middle East are the mistaken objects of great hopes and expectations. In reality, most of the European satellites are a pain in the neck as far as Moscow is concerned, whereas countries such as Indonesia or Syria offer much better prospects than the Soviets could ever hope for in Eastern Europe. It may take a few more years until these basic truths and their implications are understood at last. For these and similar insights Mr. Gunther's book is incomparably better than the average travelogue and popular political survey of 1938 or 1948. But it is more ambitious too; it sets out not merely to describe what the author saw or heard but to "explore the new Russia with all its contradictions and fascinating complexities" and to provide answers to many questions arising of the recent history of the Soviet Union. And at this point, Mr. Gunther's well-tried methods, so successfully applied in other continents, have their limitations. It is not merely the impossibility of providing a history of Russia in half an hour and a description and analysis of Marxism in two minutes. For an understanding of the Soviet Union in 1958 a study of the theory and practice of Communism is at least as important as Dostoyevsky quotations and variations on the "plus-ca-change" theme. This has become a highly specialized field and Mr. Gunther's reliance on guides is commendable; I only wish he would have been somewhat more discriminate in his choice of ideological cicerones. Some, to be sure, are excellent. The choice of others, defined by the author as outstanding authorities, is incomprehensible.

For the last decade or so the study of Soviet affairs has proceeded on the academic level, the journalistic level and on some levels in between. Mr. Gunther mainly relies on political journalism and there is nothing essentially wrong with that; some of the articles and books produced by political journalists are as good as the best produced in the universities —quite apart from being more readable. But there is also much that is worthless —and this goes for some of the more fashionable commentators in the field, too. Publishers, editors and Mr. Gunther find it extremely hard to make up their mind between various commentators and schools of thinking; to be on the safe side they rely on writers who have already established reputations (i.e. authors whose names are familiar to readers of the press).

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THE RESULTS of the application of this safety-first device are unfortunate as far as public opinion is concerned: It would be a miracle if a public exposed for any length of time to the muddled ideas, impressions and inspirations of quasi-experts would not be affected by it.

With better advice Mr. Gunther would have presumably produced a more realistic picture of the scope and content of de-Stalinization; a sentence like "scarcely a day passes without news of some historian or other being given the sack for clinging despite the contemporary enlightenment, to Stalinist hallucinations" is unfortunately very far from the truth, and there are many statements in a similar vein. (Some of the more obvious inaccuracies have been revised in last minute footnotes, but too many have remained). Nor is it likely that Mr. Isaac Deutscher will be overjoyed that Gunther made use in 1958 of one of his less successful sweeping predictions made some time ago, namely that Mao's "hundred flowers" speech was an event of the greatest historical importance, an even more radical repudiation of Stalinism than the Khrushchev speech. We all know what happened . . .

There are two basic obstacles which made it far more difficult to write "Inside Russia" than "Inside Africa," or "Inside Latin America." One, already mentioned, is the all-pervasive importance of political theory; one need not worry about intricate ideological problems when describing the state of affairs in Paraguay or Nyasaland. The other obstacle is the totalitarian state. One not only has a hard time getting information; worse yet, the style of the writer is cramped. For totalitarianism is an ugly word, and while there are many ways and adjectives to describe people and places, there are but few to describe life in a state organized in a totalitarian way.

There has been a growing gap in recent years between the more and more specialized contributions of Soviet experts and the general public, and books like "Inside Russia Today" may partly close it. If it were a medical work one might describe it as an anatomy rather than a physiology of the body; one wishes the author had examined the brain as thoroughly as the extremities.

(Copyright, from "The New Republic")

Art Rears Its Head

TIME was, in the early days of the "Hebrew movement" in America, when a proud Jewish father stopped his neighbour to read him a letter he had just received from his son away in college. The boy had received a good Hebrew education and the letter was written in Hebrew. Papa read, punctuating the phrases with sighs and exclamations of pride: "Dear Papa, I'm failing in most of my courses. I broke my leg in a football game. I'm in love with a non-Jewish girl. I had a crash while I was driving the car and wrecked the other fellow's car. Please send me a thousand dollars. Your son..." "My goodness," said the neighbour, "that's awful. What are you so happy about?" "Yes," said papa, "the new's breaks my heart. But doesn't my son write a beautiful Hebrew?"

Some of Hebrew criticism is still in the proud papa stage, fairly melting from rapture every time that string of square "Assyrian" characters appears in print. And almost any Hebrew or Yiddish author you run into at Dizengoff and Frishman in Tel Aviv or at Broadway and 96th Street in New York knows that only the lack of translation stands between him and the Nobel prize or a place beside Dostoyevsky in the hall of fame. Thus Jewish literature is not so much the artist holding up a mirror to his audience as he is holding up a spotlight to himself: "Look at me, I write from right to left!"

But now, occasionally, over the explosion of the Tenth Anniversary fireworks one hears new sounds. In an interview recently, S. Izhar — who, paradoxically, thought that Gvilei Esh, the very moving but largely unripe collection of letters, poems, etc., of the young men and women who fell in the War of Liberation, was one of the two outstanding Hebrew literary creations — was asked: "What was the function of the Israel writer during the first decade of Independence?" He replied: "To write good books." "And what is his duty in the coming decade?" "To write better books." Art rears its demanding head.

And Amos Keinan, living in self-imposed exile in Paris, proclaims to the artist in Israel that "gaol were better than this terrible strangulation in an abundance of rights and privileges and margarine." Gaol — for protesting against an allegedly rotten *status quo*; for rejecting violently the party control of newsprint and the printing presses; for rejecting violently the indiscriminately distributed literary prizes, and the generously given abandoned Arab villages and homes.

To this Yehoshua Bar-Yosef, one of our old-young authors, opposes the quaint notion that the reason Israel writers are such conformists, the reason they are not protesting, is that we "never had it so good." Simple: we are all good Zionists, we all believe in the Ingathering of the Exiles, we all believe in the upbuilding of the Negev and the back-to-the-land slogan, there is no corruption — so what is there to protest against? But Bar-Yosef's tongue-in-cheek shows slightly:

"Several functions remain for Hebrew literature... third, and most important, to confront man with himself, with all the shadows and lights in him."

M. K.

LIVELY ARGUMENT

By Norman Bentwich

THE MYTH OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY. By A.V. Levontin. 366 pp. ILŠ. Jerusalem: Magnes-Hebrew University Press.

DR. Levontin is a sceptic and an iconoclast. He is master of the Jewish talent of probing slogans and discovering their negative aspect. The theme of his book is that international law and international security are myths. The sub-title is "a juridical and critical analysis," and the operative word is "critical." He is indeed master of the legal literature in many languages, and his study of international law is adorned by learning in many fields. But above all, he is master of the biting phrase.

In the introductory chapter he starts off "We are guilty of cant. We pretend to continue to subscribe to the belief that the United Nations, international law, and other patterns of inter-state intercourse are relevant and can possibly save us. How small and transparent the figleaves behind which we seek to conceal the stark state of nature in which we are." Again, a page or two later, he remarks that international law has no authentic ideology of its own, unless it be the "impossibly naive one of attempting to keep the peace without regulating change, or the ponderous and dignified nonsense of legitimacy."

The Price of Peace

With his remorselessly critical talent he exposes the impotence of the United Nations and of all the other more limited attempts at collective security. We live in a state of international anarchy. Nothing can save us except world government. The nations cannot defend themselves by mutual terrorization but only by concentration. Between us and destruction we need law. He argues that it is possible in our age for the first time to have a world government over weapons. But later his sceptical and iconoclastic mind probes the idea of world government as a practised policy and about that also he is the advocate not of the devil but of Cassandra. The price of peace is the willingness to submit to a form of government which is capable of effecting the changes that must arise, without resort to international violence.

But the least unworkable form of government is one that acts according to the will of the majority. Security then will not be possible for the Western States, including the United States, unless they are willing to regard themselves as an unprivileged group in the world, a group whom a majority consisting of alien and materially retarded masses may possibly deprive of wealth and the cherished way of life. He realizes that it is hard to expect the people of the United States to be willing to pay this colossal price for peace.

The position of the Jewish people and of Israel is scarcely touched. The book was, we believe, written some years ago, as a thesis for a doctorate in America, and Dr. Levontin has since distinguished himself in other fields of law in Israel where his power of exposition is less affected by his power of destructive criticism. He points out that sovereignty is not necessary for the preservation of the identity of a people, as the Jews have proved; and he points out also that it is unrealistic in the scheme of the Charter of the United Nations to expect that every State will take a global view and refrain from self-defence in order not to endanger international peace. For Israel's frontier settlers the Egyptian marauding incursions are so real that it is unstatesmanlike of the Charter to stop half-way in its measures for assuring peace between failing to solve the problem internationally, and forbidding Israel to solve it by force. That presumably was written before the Sinai campaign. Even where international security is not in question, Dr. Levontin is sceptical about the so-called rules of international law. They are in his view at best positive morality. He analyzes the principles of the international tribunal which judged the principal Nazis and finds them wanting.

He pours scorn on the proposal to set up an international criminal court, and he pours scorn on the attempts to secure a betterment of international relations by the functional approach. He leaves the reader dejected and hopeless, but at least invigorated by a lively argument and a trenchant style.

M. H.

Bookshops...

WHILE we may greatly regret the decision arrived at by Rabbi Yehuda Leib Hacohen Maimon to conclude, with the final chapter of the fourth cycle of **Midol Hodesh B'Hodsho** (Month to Month), his work on the series which even he admits is far from finished, we express our gratitude for what has been published over the course of four years. The author, contributing his monthly portion to **Sinai**, of which he is editor, has engagingly gone through the Jewish months of the year and chosen for each of them an outstanding Jewish sage or scholar in the setting of the time and place in which he flourished. Rabbi Maimon has a good pen and a prodigious memory and his series of articles have had an instructive and stimulating effect.

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Afraid of figures, are ye? Well then, come along and face the music by taking up Lanceiot Hogben's **Matematika Lamilyon** (Mathematics for the Millions, Hebrew by Dov Shlionsky Sifriyat Hapoalim, IL18.800). You are required only to be equipped with a most elementary knowledge of arithmetic and Hogben will take you by the hand and lead your through the formidable maze of differentials and integrals and you will not feel the difference. What's more, he will make it seem like child's play, and there is not a single solution he arrives at that he cannot convincingly prove to you to your satisfaction. In other words, you simply have to permit yourself to be led and the book will help you to "freedom from the fear of figures."

M. H.

Life and Letters

The Hypnotic Muse

We know of many books whose authors and publishers were surely "somewhere else" while they were being written or brought out. Unwittingly, or force of habit, we presume. Now comes news from West Germany of a best-seller which was written while the author was in a deliberately induced state of hypnosis. Heinrich Gerlach, a Munich school teacher, started to write his book, The Sold Army — which tells of Germany's Stalingrad campaign — while he was serving on the Stalingrad front in 1942. He lost the manuscript in a Russian prisoner-of-war camp. When he was repatriated in 1950, he tried to rewrite the book, but was unable to recollect the contents. Then he learned of a new method of hypnosis devised by Karl Schmitz, professor of psychiatry at Bonn University. They met this year in Munich, and where the muse failed Gerlach science did not: in three weeks he wrote his book again from memory at Professor Schmitz's private clinic.

'Blind Sheikh' Dies

Sheikh Suleiman o Taji el-Farouki, Palestine Arab author and journalist, who was known as "The Blind Sheikh," died recently in Jericho at the age of 71. Son of a prominent Ramleh family, Sheikh Suleiman had been owner and editor of "El Jamea el Islamia," Jaffa Arabic daily, which was one of the leaders in the struggle against Zionism and the Mandate in the 'twenties and 'thirties. Because of the paper's violent anti-Mandatory tone, Sheikh Suleiman was detained several times by the authorities. In 1948 he fled to Amman, where he was appointed to the Jordan Senate by King Abdullah. Sheikh Suleiman, who was regarded as one of the most fiery Palestine Arab orators, was an authority on Moslem theology and one of the outstanding Ulamas.

Originals Sold

A Swiss collector paid 8,300 marks for 17 letters and 12 postal cards which Franz Kafka wrote to his friend, Oskar Baum, at an auction sale held in Marburg by Stargardt, the dealer in original manuscripts and autographs. A Stefan Zweig manuscript brought 1,650 marks, while an American collector paid 1,710 marks for a letter by Sigmund Freud.

"Hed Hahinukh"

A complete issue of **Hed Hahinukh**, the organ of the Israel Teachers' Union, was translated into German by the German Teachers Union, in honour of Israel's Tenth Anniversary.

The Arab Side

A-Nakbah — The Tragedy — is the title of the latest work by Aref el Aref, the Arab historian. It contains a detailed account from the Arab viewpoint, of the Israel War of Liberation. Aref Bey, as he was known for decades, was District Commissioner in Beersheba in Mandatory days. He became famous with the publication of his book on the Beduin tribes in the Negev, which was published in English under the title Bedouin Life, Love and Legend. Among the dozen historical works he has published are The History of Gaza and The History of Jerusalem. Since 1948 he has lived in Ramallah. In 1955 he was Mayor of the Old City of Jerusalem, and later a member of the Mufti cabinet for several months.

SOME LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF THE QUMRAN TEXTS, by Menahem Mansoor. Extract from "Journal of Semitic Studies," Vol. 3, No. 1, January 1958.

Publications Received

HADAR HACARMEL, by Haim Aharonowitz. The history of a section of Haifa. 296 pp., illustrated. (No price). Haifa: Hadar Hacarmel Council.

HISTORIA HADARSHA (New History — Part I, 1789—1939), by Israel Smotrin. 61 pp. (No price). Tel Aviv: Ner.

KOSSO SHEL ELIJAHU (Elijah's Cup), by Rabbi Yehuda Avida. On the custom of filling a special cup of wine for the Prophet Elijah at the Passover Seder. 67 pp. (No price). Jerusalem: Zionist Organization, Youth Department, Religious Section.

HALAKHA VALHALIYT BE-MEDINTUT HALHALIYT BE-YISRAEL (Israel Economic Theory and Policy). By David Horowitz. 266 pp. (No price). Tel Aviv: Am Oved.

SHA'AREH DAAT, by Yitzhak Levanon. Encyclopaedia for young people. 302 pp. Illustrated. ILŠ. Tel Aviv: Amihai.

ALEH ASOR, edited by Rabbi Y.L. Hacohen Maimon. Collection of scholarly and literary essays, 184 pp. Jerusalem: Mossad Harav Kook.

GORAL HAYAHADUT HEVRIT HAMODERNIT, by Professor Solomon Goldman. 32 pp. Jerusalem: Popular Correspondence University.

OHANEY YEHATROM, by Mirale Schreier. Translated from the Yiddish by A.D. Shapiro. Introduction by D.R. Mahalin. 119 pp. Tel Aviv: Y.L. Peretz.

Chess

May 30, 1958

PROBLEM No. 1149
R.A. Rasmussen, Canada
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke8; Qd4; Rc8, Rg8; Kt d3, Kf3. (6)
Kd1; Rb1; Bh1; Pb3, c3, d5, g2. (7)

White mates in two

PROBLEM No. 1150
G. Backal, Budapest
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke7; Qb6; Rg5, Rh2, Rg1, Bh1; Kt f8; Pa5, b3, b7, c3, d2. (12)
Kd5; Qb8; Rf2, Rf8; Be1, Bf7; Kt e4, Kt e5; Pa6, c5, e2, h4. (12)

White mates in two

Solutions: Problem No. 1143 (Wrobel): 1.h8! thr. 2.Qe5+ Kg6 3.Qg5x; 1.—e f 2.Qe4! h g 3.Qh4x; 1.—hg 2.Qe5+ Kh6 3.Qh5x; 1.—Kg6 2.Qg8+ Kh6 3.Qg5x. Problem No. 1144 (Rinsetti): Try 1.Bg3? providing for all Black's moves except 1.—Ba8 any; Play 1.Bc3! — Rudolis theme with B1. corrections.

ISRAEL'S OLYMPIC TEAM

The Israel Chess Federation has nominated the following masters to the olympic team: Porath, Czerniak, Aloni, Dr. Oren. The other two members will be nominated on the basis of the special tournament to which the following have been invited: Smittner, Dinner, Persitz, Kreidman, Blumenfeld, Pilpelchik. The olympiad will be held in Munich during October.

A tournament combining chess with recreation will open at Natanya on June 16 with some 50 players from all over the country taking part. It will be held in 9 rounds, Swiss system. The tournament is being organized by "Hapoel" chess section with conjunction of the Natanya municipality, the local Workers' Council and the Association of Hotel owners.

NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

The third round of the N.T.C. division "A," saw "Reti" and "Lasker" beating Jerusalem and Zahal respectively with the identical result of 4-2 (on the first boards Czerniak beat Smittner while Shahar earned a well deserved victory against Dr. Oren). A.S.A. beat the P.O. Workers by 4½-1½ while Haifa set the highest score of the round by beating Hadera 5-1. Scores after the third round s/e: "Lasker" 10½, "Reti" 12, A.S.A. 12, Jerusalem 9, Haifa 8½, Zahal 8, P.O. Workers 5½, Hadera 2½.

"Israel in the Helsinki, Amsterdam and Moscow Olympiads" is the name of the new book by A.A. Mandelbaum and R. Persits which is to appear soon. The book will comprise a comprehensive and up to date review of the openings of some 200 games played by the Israel team in the above events, as well as an assortment of chosen endgames. It uses the Algebraic notation (Latin and Hebrew) and is intended for players of all categories.

A second edition of S. Hon's "Chess Openings" has appeared this week.

LOSING A DRAWN ENDGAME

When a player strives at all costs to win a drawn position he often loses. The 18th game of the world championship match has provided a vivid example. The following position was reached after White's 41st move:

White (Botvinnik): Ke3; Rh7; Bh3; Pa2, f4, g3, h2.
Black (Smyslov): Kf8; Rd6; Be4; Pa5, b4, c5, g6.

Play continued: 41.—c4 42.Rc7 b5 (A risky manoeuvre. Black could equalize the position by 42.—Bc6 43.Bf1 b5 44.b4) 43.Ke4 b4 44.R:c4 Rd2 45.Ke5 R:a2 46.Rc4+ Be6? (Black stubbornly rejects a draw. Correct was 46.—Ke7) 47.Bf7 Ra2+ 48.Kf6 g5 49.f:g R:g2+ 50.Ke5 Re2+ 51.Kf4 b3 52.Rb4 b2 53.Be6 R:e6 54.R:b2 e4 55.Ra2 Ra6 56.Ra3 Kf7 57.b4 Kg6 58.Ke4 Kh5 59.Kd4 Rd6+ 60. Ke4 Re6 61.Kd5 Rd6+ 62.Kc5 Ra6 63.Kb5 Rd6+ 64.Kc5 Rb6 65.R:a4 Rb5 66.Ra6 R:e3 67.Ke7 Rb3 68.Ra5 Rb7+ 69.Kf6 Rb4 70.Rb5 Ra4 71.Re5 Rb4 72.Kf7 Rf7+ 73.Re7 Kh4 74.Kg7. Black resigns.

STAMP OF THE WEEK

In the annals of the brave, a proud place goes to Michael de Ruyter, a Dutch naval officer who seemed happiest fighting when his ships were heavily out-gunned.

This man of the sea — honoured by the Dutch in this finely-drawn stamp — fought everybody his ships could reach. He started by serving the merchants of his home town, Flushing, in hunting French pirates who preyed on their argosies sailing home from the East.

No sooner had de Ruyter's broadsides settled that affair than his country made him an admiral and sent him to fight for the Portuguese against Spain.

Then it was the turn of England to hear de Ruyter's cannonades. He sailed with a fleet of 70 ships led by Admiral Tromp — who lashed a broom to his mainmast and swept into the English fleet off Plymouth and Dungeness.

Next de Ruyter fought the Turks; joined the King of Denmark in his war against Sweden; sailed south again and drove a Tunisian galley ashore, freeing 40 Christian slaves, and forced the Algerian pirates to keep the peace.

But it was against the English again that de Ruyter scored his most famous victory. He burned five of their ships in the River Medway and sent the rest fleeing up the Thames.

The last battle of this old sea-dog was for Spain against France. In this he died from wounds.

Admiral de Ruyter was born 350 years ago. It might be said as his epitaph that he fought everybody everywhere.

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Hadassah Pioneers in Pilgrimage

By Philip Gillon

SOMEWHERE on the swells of the Atlantic 400 members of the Hadassah Pilgrimage are being given Hebrew lessons by Mrs. Levi Eshkol, who volunteered to serve as a teacher on the "Jerusalem." When Mrs. Eshkol finishes with the devout pilgrims she passes them on to Adie Harlap for courses in folk dancing, folk songs, Israel geography, Israel art, modern history and the significance of the Dead Sea Scrolls. Adie also gives readings and arranges concerts with recorded Hebrew music. To complete the instruction of the hard-working holiday-makers Dr. Leo M. Schwartz lectures to them on the Bible and the history of the Jewish people. A master of Ceremonies arranges games and films; a masseur and physical training instructor keep the pilgrims fit for the arduous days of touring ahead of them. Anita Davis, representing Kol Yisrael and Kol Zion Lagola, shadows the pilgrims, recording for the world everything they may say, sing or think.

Thus the "Jerusalem" is on its way to Israel, on its maiden voyage from New York, bringing the largest and most elaborately organised group ever to come to this country. By the time they arrive the visitors will have had the most violent course in Israel-ism ever administered. They come from almost all the States; they range in age from sophisticated young girls to youthful grandmothers. (The best-kept secret of the trip is how many men will be on board the "Jerusalem.")

The idea of this Pilgrimage was first conceived in January, 1957, two months after the Sinai campaign, at a time when tourism from the U.S. to the Middle East was officially barred by the State Department. Since then "teams" concerned with the tour have been planning arrangements on both sides of the Atlantic with the care needed for a military campaign. It is no easy matter to move 400 ladies around Israel at the height of the Tenth Anniversary season in such a way as to guarantee that comfort to which the tourist is accustomed and undoubtedly entitled. Combining to perfect the logistics of "Operation Hadassah" were the Hadassah Organisation (both in Israel and in the U.S.); the Government Tourist Corporation; Shoham; the Compass Travel Agency in the U.S., and Peltours in charge of arrangements at the Israel end. Mrs. Rebecca Shulman is the leader of the pilgrimage; Mrs. Jessie Karpas of Israel's Hadassah Clubs is handling the local arrangements for Hadassah. The planners use elaborate charts, complicated maps and multi-coloured pins with the verve of staff officers moving brigades.

The "Jerusalem" is due to arrive in Haifa on Monday afternoon. A group of eight, including customs and foreign currency officials, has flown off to Naples to join the ship there and complete all formalities required to "clear" the tourists, so that there will be no delay whatsoever on arrival in Israel.

The port of Haifa will be closed when the ship docks, except for a brass band and a tug to take Abba Khoushy and Dr. Miriam Freund, President of Hadassah, out to the Jerusalem to welcome the visitors who will then disembark straight from the ship to the convoy of luxury buses waiting for them.

Already in New York the gallant 400 were allocated to different teams each with its courtesy captain. An ingenious system of colours and numbers controls the allocation of persons and baggage to the different buses.

The teams will travel on different routes in making their tours: Peltours and Hadassah officials have travelled and re-travelled over the trips planned, in order to check comfort stations, facilities and timing.

On Wednesday, June 4, all the participants will meet at Sarafand for a display by Chen, the women's army, on "Chen Day." On the 11th their travels all terminate in Jerusalem, where they will remain for the specific Hadassah events. These include Hadassah Day at the Exhibition Hall, when the Henrietta Szold Prize is to be awarded to the Prime Minister for his services to humanity; a reception by the President; the opening of a wing of the Alice Seligsberg School; and a *kumsaits* with Youth Aliyah at the Israel Goldstein village.

Finally two dreams will merge in space and time when the Pilgrimage comes to its great finale — and the Medical Centre at Ein Karem starts to become a living reality with the dedication of the Henrietta Szold Nurses' School. This is the first building in the Medical Centre to be completed. On the following day the pilgrims will scatter to return to the U.S. by plane, stopping in Europe according to preference.

The "package bill" for the round trip is $1,095, a large sum to Israelis but very small compared to the cost of most tours. The Pilgrimage promises to be the first of many such welcome "invasions."

Two recent samples of summer fashions on display in London. Picture left shows a shirt in cherry-striped cotton poplin with brief shorts; picture right shows an outfit with distinct Chinese influence — a brief coolie jumper in black overprinted with pink and white flowers. Express Photo

Sun, Salt, Sleep

By Dr. Arthur Michaels

AFTER various complimentary (or otherwise) impressions of our residents, the thing which strikes the European visitor here most is the sunshine. To those unused to this mixed blessing, it is an eternal source of wonder that May can be so warm or that one can plan a picnic in advance with the certain knowledge that it won't rain. On the other hand those who are whisked round the country by our efficient tourist services often find themselves wilting by midday and the combination of sun and sightseeing may prove very exhausting. This so-called "relaxing" climate is not due solely to the sun, however, as plain heat, especially if accompanied by damp, has the same effect. If the humidity of the air is low, quite a high temperature can be easily tolerated and this partly explains why many people feel better in Jerusalem than in Tel Aviv even when the thermometer is slightly lower on the coast.

A healthy person reacts to heat by sweating. The sweat wets the skin and, as it evaporates, takes energy from the skin and cools it. "Acclimatisation" to a hot country really depends on the efficiency of sweating and the measure of this adaptation is the ability of the body to cool itself rapidly when heated up.

If the climate is dry, as in Eilat, one may lose eight or more litres a day by sweating and yet never feel damp because the moisture is rapidly dissipated into the air. When the humidity is high, however, as on the Mediterranean coast, it is much more difficult for the sweat to evaporate and much more sweat is needed to cool the body to the same degree. This produces the feeling of heat and stickiness so characteristic of a hot day by the seashore.

The sweat contains both water and salt and it is the need to replace this lost fluid that causes the thirst of our summer climate. Labourers on the Eilat road, who were exposed to the direct rays of the sun and who had no shade, would drink 15 litres of water during their working hours alone, in addition to large quantities before and after work. These workers, like those in Sdom, were also given salt tablets to replace that lost in the sweat.

It was discovered some years ago that miners in South Africa and in Wales, working very deep down under hot humid conditions, would rapidly develop heat stroke if given water only without salt. This heat stroke is exactly the same disease as "sun stroke" and for the same reason, a deficiency of salt in the body. The first signs are fatigue, headache and irritability but further sweating produces heat exhaustion with muscle cramps and collapse. During the Suez crisis a year ago, many British troops were taken ill in this way through failing to take their salt tablets regularly.

The Israel climate is fortunately not too extreme and most inhabitants and visitors can get along quite well on a little extra fluid without having to worry about salt intake. Oddly enough though, people who work outside during the heat of the day, if they take adequate salt and water, acclimatise to the weather conditions much more efficiently in a short time than those who spend a lifetime avoiding the sun. The midday nap is one of those habits that become a necessity without having any real physiological justification.

Problems of Adolescence

By Marie Battle

Marie Battle is the pen-name of a clinical child psychotherapist in London: her real name is withheld to avoid disturbing her relations with patients. She holds degrees as a Bachelor and Master of Science: she has worked as a family adviser and group social worker, dealing with normal adolescents; and also in children's courts, dealing with delinquents.

In these articles, written for "The Observer," and "The Jerusalem Post," she will discuss only the problems of normal children and parents.

TO discuss the problems of adolescence is more difficult than to discuss those of earlier ages. The reason is that there is a sense in which the problems of infancy and childhood are "solved" by physical and intellectual growth: whereas the problems of adolescence, in one form or another, continue into most aspects of the life of every adult.

The "solution" of some of our infancy problems is, in fact, often more apparent than real. It is the unsolved residue of these infant conflicts that is revived at adolescence, and some of which continues into later years. That is why nobody wishes to be reminded of the "adolescent" aspect of his or her own character—the word has become synonymous with failure to find complete answers to basic human questions.

These difficulties surrounding the discussion of adolescence have been exacerbated by the way in which the subject is sometimes publicly treated, with the words "juvenile" and "delinquent" automatically linked together. There is a great deal of natural adult resentment of adolescents, due largely to these young people's giving direct and untrammelled expression to desires that are inhibited in most grown-ups. This is the underlying feeling that is unconsciously played on by the more sensational judges and journalists. They could not so successfully attribute largely imaginary crime-waves to this small section of the community unless there was some latent resentment of adolescents in us all.

I say "latent," but perhaps I should say completely unconscious. It is very difficult for us to realize that the deep love and affection that parents feel for their adolescent children is also accompanied by a perfectly normal and natural resentment. The idea shocks, offends and alarms us. But if we can allow ourselves to face this undercurrent of feeling we shall be better able to deal with it.

Leaving the general and coming to the particular: a father's annoyance with his teen-age son may often be quite obviously justifiable. A middle-aged man returns from a hard day in his office to begin a hard evening in the garden — only to see a gawky lad sprawled out over most of the best room in the house, idling away with books that the father has never read: this particular father was doing a ten-hour day at his son's age.

Or take John, who comes home for his summer holiday and immediately wants to rush off to stay with a school-friend in the country. John's father, apart from wanting to see his son for a day or two, cannot help thinking of the capital he has been using up to give the boy a decent education: how can he help remembering how long it is since he himself could afford the time or money for a holiday. In just the same way, an attractive middle-aged mother watches, with mixed feelings, the blossoming of her daughter into a little maturity that she herself will never recapture.

All grown-ups have an obvious reason to resent the young upstarts who are stealing the centre of the stage of life. Sometimes teen-agers will justify this feeling by being particularly provocative, sometimes not. There is no way of avoiding altogether this largely unconscious resentment. But it can be mastered — by understanding what it is.

At earlier stages in the child's life parents find it easier to deal with their natural feelings. When he was teething, for example, he was a bit of a nuisance. When he called out in the middle of the night and woke you for no apparent reason, he sometimes made you momentarily furious. But apart from the compassion offered by his tiny, helpless affection, there was always the comforting knowledge that every other parent suffered from the same or similar difficulties. There was a whole literature about how to care for infants just like your own. Doctors, nurses, clinics were ready with help and advice.

This is not so with your teenager. Although clinical studies have been made of the normal adolescent, they have not resulted in clear and relatively simple definitions of his needs and problems comparable to what has been done for the infant. And they do not tell you how to deal with him in the same matter-of-fact way: for the adolescent there is no equivalent of Dr. Spock.

This is the great difficulty: it is much harder to talk about adolescents in an unemotional way. They are neither children nor adults: they do not fit into either category. Prescriptions for them cannot be made. This is a fact that annoys many parents who look to "experts" for advice. They complain that they "get nothing definite," "nothing to go on."

More is known about the management of the tiny fraction of adolescents usually called "delinquent." These are the abnormal ones who give rise to social emergencies, thus demanding better understanding. And therefore much more research and explanatory work has had to be done on them than on normal adolescents with their normal problems.

This being the situation, it would be irresponsible of me to attempt here to give definite answers to questions concerning the problems of normal adolescence. All that can properly be done in newspaper articles is to discuss the matter in general terms, offering examples from the writer's own experience.

Adolescence is the time when the child needs to change his dependent relationship with his parents. There are many subtle ways in which this change of relationship can take place. Fundamentally, it is always a struggle, amounting to a rebellion against parental authority. And because the child loves his parents he must manage this rebellion without hurting them too much.

It is never easy for the good parent to give up his authority. It is the nature of parenthood to want to go on protecting and caring for the child for as long as possible. Moreover, the parent of an adolescent has to maintain a very difficult and delicate balance. If the parent gratifies too many of the adolescent's whims, then the child will not receive the moral support he needs. If the parent is too masterful, then the child may be driven to overt rebellion and irremediable breach.

Although most parents cope successfully with all this in the long run, and perhaps without thinking too much of the skill that goes into the job, to many it is the most trying and distressing period of parenthood. And this is no wonder. For adolescence is a highly abnormal period of normal development.

As for the adolescents, there is always suffering, whether outwardly expressed or not, whether mild or acute. The longer the normal change of relationship is delayed, the greater the suffering. But this inevitable suffering can be reduced, if the young people understand better what is going on within themselves. And so these articles are directed to them as well as to their parents.

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Out of a Bottle of Beer

By Molly Bar-David

THERE are 101 ways to use beer in cooking according to an Englishman (Michael Harrison) who wrote a book (Beer Cookery) on the topic. And who should know better than a Briton? For after all, England is a land surrounded by three parts water and one part Scotch! Their tradition in using beer (once called "ale") as an ingredient in dishes goes back to the 15th Century, and here is one ancient recipe FOR WHELKS which I would like to have translated from archaic to modern English:

Take Walkys an scethe in Ale, then pyke hem clene; then wasshem in Water and Salt be hem-self, and fyrst with Ale and Salt, and do so whele they ben slippery; then putte hem in Vynegre, and ley Percell a-bove, and serve yune.

Cooking with beer, like cooking with wine, does something subtle to a dish, not by asserting its own flavour, but by contributing to the general savour of a food. In cooking, remember, the alcohol itself evaporates from any liquor used, and only the basic taste remains, to wed with the other ingredients.

Sausages in Beer

Brown the sausages for just a minute in hot margarine. If you want a spicy dish add a bayleaf and a few peppercorns. Add a glass of beer, bring quickly to a boil for a few minutes to reduce the liquid. Add more beer to just cover the sausages and simmer gently for 15 minutes. Thicken the strained sauce (with a little cornflour) before serving, and dish the sausages and their sauce in a border of mashed potatoes.

Egg and Cheese Savoury

Grate yellow cheese into a saucer, add enough beer to moisten it well, season. Mix but do not whip. Break an egg over the mixture, and put under the grill until the egg is lightly cooked. Serve in the saucer in which you have cooked the dish.

Borshi With Beer

2 large raw beets, 3 cups beer, 2 cups soup stock or water, margarine or butter, 2 bottles sour cream or lemons, seasoning (to taste) nutmeg and cinnamon (a pinch of each).

Peel and shred the raw beets on the coarse side of a grater. Put the margarine in the saucepan first and lightly fry the beetroot, adding a pinch of cinnamon and nutmeg, salt and pepper. Now add the soup stock (or use parven soup powder with water), and bring the beets to a boil. Simmer gently until beets are tender. Add the beer and continue to simmer until you have about four cups of soup. Serve hot or cold with sour cream.

Carp With Beer

1 kilo carp, 1 onion, salt and pepper, 1 cup beer.

Slice the fish and fry in oil or margarine with the chopped onion, seasoning well. When both are cooked to a golden brown, add the beer and simmer gently for ten minutes. Now place in the oven to bake until tender, adding beer if the dish appears to get too dry. At Christmas the Poles make this dish but when putting it into the oven they add chopped almonds, raisins and two thinly sliced lemons, and cook until the lemons are soft.

Bubble & Squeak

250 grams brussels sprouts or cabbage, 250 grams potatoes, 1 tbsp. chopped green onion, ¼ cup beer, butter, salt and pepper.

Steam the brussels sprouts or cabbage. Slice and cook the potatoes for 15 minutes in salted water. Drain the vegetables, mash them together, add the finely chopped onion. Mix in the beer. Heat a heavy frying pan and get the fat very hot. Fry the vegetables quickly until crisp brown. Reduce flame and cook slowly until you have a nice brown coating covering a smooth interior of the vegetables.

Chops With Beer

Chops (any kind), 1 cup beer, 1 or 2 egg yolks, vinegar, nutmeg, lemon, parsley, seasoning, capers or sweet pickles.

Fry the chops in the ordinary way, seasoning well. Drain off the fat into a bowl. Pour the beer into the frying pan, season again, and simmer gently until chops are tender. Remove chops and keep hot. Pour the sauce into a basin, add a little vinegar, some capers, the yolk or yolks of eggs, a grating of nutmeg and a pinch of salt. Beat up well and add it to the fat drained from the chops. Pour all back into the frying pan, stir until sauce thickens, and then pour it over the chops and serve, garnished with a lemon slice and sprig of parsley.

Beer Biscuits

In a large bowl mix half a cup of flour (self-raising), half a cup of rolled oats, a tbsp. of sugar (brown is best), pinch of salt, 1 tsp. ground ginger, 1 tsp. cinnamon. When dry ingredients are well mixed, add beer enough to make a stiff paste. Grease well a flat baking tin and put the mixture in. Bake in a fairly hot oven for 20 minutes and, when nearly cool, divide the whole into fingers with a blunt buttered knife.

Pitta, Pizza and Barbecue In Dizengoff Eating Places

By Diana Lerner

DIZENGOFF Road, often considered Tel Aviv's Montparnasse, is slowly being converted into a boulevard of fancy restaurants and cafes brilliantly lit up at night and catering to thousands of customers day and night. The older establishments, which were themselves systematically shelved as top attractions and have weathered the mounting competition, sit back calmly enjoying the marathon of delicacy hunters racing first to one new place and then to another. You will find less grumbling among such restaurateurs as Kiton and Maadan, who have their regular customers, than among many of the new arrivals.

The Pizza and Latke stands leaning against each other in Gordon Street are friendly knowledge that they don't interfere with each other, each having its own fervent devotees. Rather worse for the falafel vendor here was the recent installation of sumptuous falafel quarters, almost as big as the Tnuva restaurant besides it and serving crowds of Dizengoff strollers. The tachina-dipped sauerkraut streamers that sit atop the falafel-filled pitta often escape, forming a white traffic line all the way down the avenue.

The Cafe de Paris with its continental look, serving kosher food with a French flavouring, attracts passers-by as much by Shneur's Parisian mural as by its outdoor seating arrangement. A veteran of four months' standing, it has now been replaced as top attraction by others, such as Moneg, with its large bay windows and long, winding bar, serving a variety of Eastern and European foods; and Cookie — six months in building, attractively located in an arcade and serving anything from soups to desserts in the Bulgarian style.

Despite this plethora of eating places, everyone seems to be doing a thriving business, while straining to think up new novelties. Adolph Krau, master of tasty salads and delicatessen varieties, recently stanced a large barbecue roasting six chickens at a time outside his shop. He followed this up by roasting weenies served in hot pittas, and the crowds gathered. However, the place is too small for his ideas.

Down at the other end of the avenue, Pizza, at Dizengoff Square, is splitting at the seams with would-be ice-cream buyers and tasters of pizza, toasted sandwiches and a variety of drinks ranging from pure grape juice *a la Napolitana* to banana and milk combinations.

In contrast to the rabid competition amongst the restaurateurs, the cafe owners sit back complacently. Café Stern and Frack on the northern end of the boulevard, Kassit and Rowall in the brilliant centre and Baum's at the Square are never empty. Cafe sitting is Israel's substitute for the television habit. Almost everyone can afford it and becomes an addict. Very like a monkey cage, with the people on the inside looking out and those on the outside looking in, regarding each other as queer, it has a wider screen than television, commanding greater range of vision. It is in technicolor and three dimensional, with unpredictable scenes.

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Round the Exhibitions

Claire Yaniv

CLAIRE Yaniv, who is now holding her first one-man show in Tel Aviv (Chemerinsky Gallery), is one of the younger painters whose work has claimed attention at collective exhibitions because of its charm of colour and sensitive feeling for paint. She came to Israel from Iraq as a child and studied at the Streichman-Steimatzky Studio for a couple of years and something of the influence of these artists is to be remarked in her paintings.

Nearly all the 25 works on view are figure paintings or landscapes. In the former she keeps to a modified realism in spite of giving most of her sitters green, triangle-shaped noses. These works are for the most part brightly *fauve* in colour and lively, and there is a figure of a little girl and of a seated woman which are particularly worth note.

In her landscapes Claire Yaniv seems to strive for abstraction although the natural appearance of the scene is recognizable; in fact, a couple of the Ramat Gan views look as if they had been painted straight from nature. The rival claims of the two approaches — naturalistic and abstract — in the one canvas — give rise to a certain confusion so that the very unity she apparently seeks, tends to get lost. (The paintings that Miss Yaniv sent to the collective shows were much simpler in design, which gave them a pleasing clarity.) There are, however, good passages of painting in all the works and I believe this young artist has sufficient talent to be able to solve her problems with time.

Aaron Giladi

AARON Giladi, a frequent exhibitor, is showing a collection of his latest paintings at the Katz Galleries. His work continues to show the characteristics of bold and obvious design and his favourite *motif* of a couple of figures against a background of the Lake of Kinneret continues to recur. This time he includes some Negev scenes, rather harsh and highly coloured but with a vivacity that many of the other works lack.

S. W.

A. Stematzky

AVIGDOR Stematzky's one-man show at the Jerusalem Artists House differs from his recent Tel Aviv exhibition (reviewed comprehensively in these columns) only so far that it does not include the watercolours, which will be shown in Jerusalem as an independent exhibit in another gallery.

This column takes pleasure in welcoming Stematzky to the Capital on the occasion of his first show there. Every canvas in this exhibition, which illustrates a decade of Stematzky's work, shows the hand of a born painter in perfectly achieved balance of sensitive colour even in the realm of total Abstraction which he has recently entered. The older pictures, in which a kind of graphic skeleton helps to understand the artist's intention have a stronger appeal, and, as shown in the last picture, Composition No. 30, there are indications that he is about to return to a style which retains some representational elements.

Highlights of the show are the early "Still-life at the Window," the "Portrait No. II," which is completely free of distortion, "Acre No. 10," capturing a mood to perfection, and "Negev 1956" stating in its texture all there is to state about a landscape.

TA. F.M.

ABRAHAM YAKIN: "Gossip" (Woodcut). From the artist's recent exhibition at the Histadrut House, Jerusalem.

(Reproduction on Page 12)

Festival Ballet a Firm Favourite

By MARY CLARKE

The author is Assistant Editor of "The Dancing Times" and author of "The Sadler's Wells Ballet: a History and an Appreciation."

LONDON'S Festival Ballet is now performing in Israel is just eight years old and is firmly established as one of the most proficient and popular of the international touring companies.

It really began in 1949 when Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin recruited a *corps de ballet* from the Cone-Ripman Schools to support them in a provincial tour. Grace Cone, who with Olive Ripman started the first vocational school for dancers in England, was one of Dolin's early teachers and he has always taken a keen interest in her work. She was able to supply him with a well-trained and talented group of dancers and from the ranks of this first *corps de ballet* have risen many of the company's present soloists.

The 1949 tour was so successful that it was decided in 1950 to enlarge the company and to call it Festival Ballet. The name was Markova's idea and it has proved a remarkably good one. The first seasons of ballet coincided with the Festival of Britain (1951) and now the company has its London home at Royal Festival Hall, the magnificent concert hall built on the South Bank of the Thames by the London County Council.

Stars of Management

Since 1950 the company has been managed by Dr. Julian Braunsweg, who might be described as a man who can work miracles. Anyone who can keep an unsubsidized ballet company alive for one year — let alone eight — must be something of a wizard. The artistic direction has been in the hands of Anton Dolin throughout and the company's own ballerina is Alicia Markova. She ensured its initial triumphs and although she has been absent for a few years she has now returned.

Festival Ballet's policy has been to present those classical ballets which are the backbone of any repertory — "Giselle," "Swan Lake," "*Les Sylphides*" — to revive some of the great dramatic ballets of the Russian master Fokine, and to present new ballets by contemporary choreographers. Most of the modern works can be described as "dancing ballets" for the most pronounced characteristic of this company is its sheer joy in dancing. The abstract "Etudes," the lively jazzy "Symphony for Fun" the charming "Napoli," Dolin's own romantic "*Pas de Quatre*" and brilliant "Variations for Four" — all these show off to perfection the talents of the company. "Variations for Four" was in fact composed by Dolin simply in order to display the prowess of his four leading male dancers.

Above: David Scott and Marilyn Burr in "Les Sylphides." At left: Alicia Markova.

New and Old

Not all the ballets are without story, however. The latest new production, "Witch Boy," with choreography by Jack Carter to specially composed music by Leonard Salzedo, is a strongly dramatic work, based on the play "Dark of the Moon." David Lichine's "Graduation Ball," which has been danced by nearly all the world's great ballet companies, is a lively romp about the flirtations which take place when a group of cadets are invited to a party at a girls' school. The company's production of "Coppelia," staged by the Danish ballet master Harald Lander, keeps the emphasis on vigorous character dancing, while the plot is clearly developed.

Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin lead the company and by their presence link it with the main tradition of ballet, for they both started their careers in the Ballets Russes of Serge Diaghilev. Markova, supreme in the classical *ballets blancs*, a wraith in "*Les Sylphides*," a great actress in "Giselle," a reminder of Pavlova in "The Dying Swan," can yet be witty — almost impertinent — in her evocation of Taglioni in the "*Pas de Quatre*" and in her delightful solo, *Bolero 1830*.

After these two great artists, pride of place must go to John Gilpin who has few rivals among the male dancers of today. His technique is breath-taking; the effortless way in which he performs the most difficult steps is a perpetual delight. In "Witch Boy" he also has an opportunity to show his ability as an actor; he started his stage career as a boy actor, but subsequently decided to concentrate on dancing. He too was a Cone-Ripman pupil.

Nathalie Krassovska, ballerina, is a second generation dancer, her mother having been a member of Diaghilev's company. Born in Leningrad, she is a true Slav beauty and a fine classical dancer of wide experience. Marilyn Burr, on the other hand, comes from Australia where she made her debut with the Australian National Ballet company in 1948. Anita Landa is a more sultry beauty, of half-Spanish parentage. She was a member of the original 1949 *corps de ballet* and has now become a principal dancer.

The standard of male dancing in the Festival Ballet company has always been high. In addition to the amazing Gilpin, there are Jeffrey Kovel, another Australian and a good character dancer, Louis Godfrey, from South Africa, who is equally at home in classical and character parts, Michael Hogan, who danced for some years with the Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet, Keith Beckett who specializes in mime parts, and Andre Prokovsky, a youngster of ebullient personality and considerable promise.

BRIDGE

Not To Be Outdone

BY JERUSALEMITE

ONE of our readers complains:

"It is often said that bridge is a game of skill. So I thought, but now I have been taught that bridge is merely a matter of luck — luck of cutting the right partner. Just judge by yourselves by the following hand, which came up recently in the club."

	S. A 10 5 4 H. A K Q J 7 3 2 D. 8 C. 3	
S. 6 3 H. 10 9 8 6 4 D. A 10 9 4 3 C. 2		S. 8 H. 5 D. K Q J 7 3 2 C. A K Q J 5 7 4
	S. K Q J 9 8 2 H. — D. 8 7 6 C. 10 9 6 5	

"I was East. We were playing our regular week-end game. It was the first hand of the session, and I gave my cards a caressing look. This was obviously full of dynamite. A couple of aces with my partner, and I had a slam; but the distribution warned that there would be a fight for the last bid. Should I open with one club and then reverse with diamonds, or should I even risk a two clubs opening? I already smacked my lips, when lo! my right-hand opponent started the bidding with one heart.

"Now I was in trouble. I had a lot in attack, but very little in defence. They would obviously have a fit in one of the major suits. If they fitted in hearts, it was too late stopping them; but I decided to make life difficult and reached for the unusual call of five clubs. South doubled, my partner passed, and North surprisingly enough managed to take his partner's double out into five hearts. I relaxed in comfort, and South passed.

"And now the horrible thing happened. My partner was so impressed with his string of hearts, that he *screamed* his double. North passed, so did I, and South saved into five spades. I still wonder where he mustered the courage to test a new suit at this fantastic level, but the fact remains that he did. West passed, and North raised to six spades! I nearly fainted.

"But the worst was still to come. My partner banged the ace of diamonds on the table. I quickly resumed my posture and thought myself very lucky — I had the *deuce* of diamonds to give, the smallest diamond in the whole pack. Since dummy had no more diamonds left, this was obviously a suit-directing call, instructing my partner to switch to the lower ranking suit, that is to clubs.

"But I had forgotten I had a partner of the strong individualistic type. He counted and recounted the hearts — 12 of them. Taking my preemptive five clubs call for a gigantic distribution — and I did have it, by Jove — he decided that I must be void of hearts and smugly put a heart on the table. Tableau!"

Radio Review

Concepts of Arab Unity

ANY attempt to discuss Arab affairs objectively and dispassionately can only be welcome, and the new series of programmes on Arab problems produced by Eliyahu Carmel is an important addition to the meagre fare we have been getting.

It opened last week with a discussion on "Arab Unity" with the participation of four experts on Middle Eastern affairs. The talk was informative and lively. My one disappointment was that the subject was treated horizontally and not vertically i.e. only the present-day political aspect was considered and not the basic historical question as to the real unity of the Arab peoples — ethnically, sociologically, geographically, economically, etc. Is there anything in the talk about Arab unity apart from immediate political expediency? Is it a slogan or a fact? What is the relationship between pan-Arabism and pan-islamism? These are some of the wider problems that were not touched upon and I hope will be taken up in future editions.

Within the limited view taken, a number of significant points were made. Thus Dr. Haim Hiane pointed to the essentially negative nature of the Arab unity movement. Ruth Dor maintained that the Arabs had no clear concept of what they mean by "unity" and so any union must be artificially fostered. Asher Goren pointed out that the greatest political tragedy for Egypt would be a measure of agreement on Middle Eastern affairs between the Great Powers. Dr. Hiane summed up succinctly by stating that there is a strong positive concept of unity among the Arabs but despite its strength its direction is still unclear and depends on political factors, both regional and international.

This series is worth looking out for. There is no originality in the radio approach but the intrinsic subject-matter is vital to us all and the attitude was relatively free from bias or a patronizing air.

Lavry Lavry

THE programme "Why just Lavry?" by Yitzhak Sitinoni and Alon Shmuckler was, I suppose, as good an excuse for playing gramophone records as any other. The reasoning was essentially Talmudic: "Lavry wrote a song on the Emek (record), so why not listen to another composer's song on the Emek (record); Lavry set to music a verse of the Song of Songs (record), so why not listen to somebody else's setting of a verse from the Song of Songs (record) etc." This could be carried on to all sorts of extremes ("Lavry has a v three letters from the end of his name (independence Symphony record), so also had Beethoven (Fifth Symphony)." For added measure, we were given two anecdotes; one was that Lavry wrote the former Lebanese anthem and the other that he once wrote a song while shaving.

Now that the Kol Zion Music Department is about to cease to exist, tribute should be paid to the work of Mark Lavry, Yonanan Boskan and their colleagues in building up a significant musical institution over the years. They have disseminated a loving knowledge of Israel music in many circles abroad and their programmes, built with taste and discrimination, have delighted many listeners. In addition, the Kol Zion choir which they have nurtured has played a major role in musical life in the country and has won an international reputation. It is to be hoped that the transfer to Kol Yisrael of responsibility for the radio dissemination of Israel music abroad will mean the maintaining of the same high standards. It may well be advisable for activities in the sphere of Israel music to be at least coordinated by one person and not left to each section to make ad hoc arrangements.

Tokyo Late

THE broadcasts from the Tokyo games showed welcome initiative and must have attracted a large audience (although personally I find listening to a commentary after knowing the result as flat as reading a detective story when knowing the solution). It is a chastening thought that with all the wonderful possibilities of international radio relays, the only times we have the opportunity to hear them (from England, Moscow, Tokyo and shortly also from Stockholm) are for football matches. Surely the medium could be exploited for international encounters of even greater importance although many of my fellow-citizens would probably deny that there are such).

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: "Israel in the Family of Nations" (tonight at 8.10); Moniuszko's opera "Halka" (tomorrow at 4); "In the field of medicine" (tomorrow at 7.30); The Ethics of the Fathers (tomorrow at 9.30); Opening of Tenth Anniversary Exhibition (Thurs. at 7.30); Hadassah ladies visit a Chen base (Thurs. at 8); Haydn's "Creation" (Thurs. at 9.15).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 38.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 & 7.55 a.m. 1.30 4.00, 7.00, 9.00 & 11.00 p.m. **Tomorrow:** 8.30 a.m. 1.30 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 1.45 p.m. **French:** 2.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service. 6.37 Calisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 11.00 Popular Concert — Concerto Grosso in B-flat-major (Handel); Flute Concerto in G (Gluck); Overture, Scherzo & Allegro, op. 52 (Schumann); Fantastic Dances (Turina). 12.00 Lunchtime Music. Soloist: Rubby Murray (Vocalist). 12.30 Oriental Songs. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 2.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat.

4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Ladino. 5.05 Classical Request Programme — Concerto for Piano-Left-Hand & Orchestra (Ravel); Excerpts from "Romeo & Juliet" (Berlioz); "Ritual Dances" (De Falla). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 "Ron Ami." 7.17 We Present Tonight. 7.30 The Week through the eyes of the writer. 7.30 Welcome the Tourist. 7.35 Gioconda de Vito & Yehudi Menuhin (Violins). 8.00 In the Arab World. 8.10 "Israel in the Family of Nations"—Documentary Programme. 8.45 Light Music. 9.10 Political Commentary. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Serenade for Clarinet & Strings (Homer Keller); Violin Concerto in E (Bach); Symphony No. 9 in C-major "The Great" (Schubert). 10.30 Folk Dances.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Morning Melodies. 8.45 Shabbat Morning Concert: Sinfonia in C (Torelli); Adagio & Rondo for Glass-Harmonica (Mozart); Symphony No. 97 in C (Haydn). 9.30 Pleasant Tunes. 9.45 Musical Quiz. 10.15 Literary Corner. 10.45 Popular Concert — Piano Concerto in A-minor, op. 16 (Grieg). 11.15 "Three in a Boat." 12.15 Requests. 1.00 "Theatre & Screen." 3.30 Tunes by Ivor Novello. 4.00 Opera — "Halka" — Acts I & II. 5.05 Art & Culture. 5.30 Chamber Music — Quartet for Clarinet, Violin, Viola & Cello, op. 5 No. 4 (Stamitz); Trio in C-minor for Strings, op. 9 No. 3 (Beethoven). 6.00 "Science Studio" — "Non-Arab Islamic Countries in M.E." — 3rd in a Series of Talks by Baruch Gilad. 6.30 Cantoral Recordings. 6.45 New Immigrants' stories. 7.15 "Guests in the Studio." 7.30 "In the Field of Medicine." 8.00 Variety Programme. 8.35 Quiz — 8th Round. 9.05 Bible Reading: Job. Chap. 22. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 This Week in the Arts. 9.30 Melave Malka. 10.00 K. Y. Concert: "Swan Lake" Suite (Tchaikowsky); Slavonic Dance No. 8 (Dvorak). 10.30 Dance Music.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 468, 292.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew Lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News (Programme 1). 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English. **Tomorrow:** 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Music from Films and Shows. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite Programme. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News (Programme 1). 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMMES
467 & 41.97 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today & Tomorrow** — 6.30—7.15 a.m. 1.15—2.15 and 5.30—9.45 p.m. & 1.15 p.m. Persian.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): **Programme to South Africa: Today:** 6.30 News. 6.40 Asor Celebrations: Opening of Churchill Auditorium at Haifa Technion. 6.50 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melave Malka—from Heichal Shlomo.

Programme for the U.K. Today: 11.15 News. 11.25 Dedication of the Churchill Auditorium. 11.35 Shabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 11.15 News. 11.25 "Editorial Opinion." 11.35 Melaveh Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 235 & 285 M.): **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Sabbath. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Songs of the Nations. 8.05 Friday Night Concert: Works by Verdi, Saint-Saens & Kodaly. 9.00 News. 9.15 Musical Show. 10.00 Dance Music. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 Opening. 6.32 Tunes from Broadway & Hollywood. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Jazz Club." 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS
(19.66, 29.49, 16.86 & 13.93 M.): 7.15—7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Review of the Weekly British Press. The Weekly Edition.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE—English Programmes (434 & 405 M.): **Today:** 12.30 Midday Melodies. 4.30 Teatime Music. 7.15 Max Bygraves Sings. 10.30 Evelyn Williams as "Dylan Thomas Growing Up." 10.50 Excerpts from "Porgy & Bess." **Tomorrow:** 12.30 Midday Melodies. 4.30 Simon & Laura. 7.10 Songs from the Shows. 10.10 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 Dance Music.

Post Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS. — 1. May run in the kitchen. 4. Where to find a bar in hot surroundings. 8. His is an arresting job, 10. They specialise in night flying. 12. In which to keep a garment to wear in hospital? 14. It may stick out a mile that there's a foreigner in the street. 15. Does such treatment injure a little boy? 17. Sandwich-man? 21. Agree without a word. 22. Mixed ash. 23. Help Ida to change. 25. Scarface? (5,3)) 27. You need her to start him. 28. Scene of a major calamity? 32. Animal to torment with music. (5,3) 34. Uses sense and understands. 35. Possibly own for the present. 36. Something to study. 37. Examination after eleven.

DOWN. — 1. Stop in pairs. 2. Medicine ball. 3. Go to it and enjoy yourself! 5. They don't belong to the new generation (3,3). 6. Past centre of "13 Down." 7. It's a chance worth winning. 9. Canvas. 11. Vehicle with a humerist on. 13. Located. 15. Office furniture. 16. Neatly cut bits off. 18. There's nothing in the bar for it. 19. Thaw, possibly. 20. Old-fashioned variety of trumpet. 23. Spaniard's farewell. 24. Stop around when caned, perhaps? 25. An apt rhyme for "lighten." 26. In which to face up to yourself. 28. Descriptive of black Friday? 29. Eager to go up with an air gunner? 30. True to life. 31. Did they put the bite on Cleopatra as an afterthought? 33. From which strings may be made.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—1. Haba. 4. Starch. 8. Tom. 10. Subs. 12. Peer Gynt. 14. Snowmen. 15. Handel. 17. K-illarn-ey. 21. Dee. 22. Far. 23. (v)ill(ain). 26. Linden Lea. 27. London. 28. Leonard. 32. Chestnut. 34. Elm. 35. God. 36. Stairs. 37. Lock.

DOWN. — 1. Miss. 2. Hobo. 3. Dope. 5. Tor Bay. 6. Bay. 7 Hotels. 9. (gentle)Man. 11. Undid. 12. Swale. 13. Herd. 16. Doll. 18. Loan. 19. Rein. 20. Nan. 23. Ennoe. 24. Leers. 25. Sheiks. 26. Lather. 29. Lay. 30. E-tan. 30. A-La-c. 32. (In the) Dark. 33. Ifs.

VISITORS' GALLERY
CHILE'S AMBASSADOR

WELL loved though he is by audiences the world over, Claudio Arrau has already visited Israel twice before his current series of performances with the Israel Philharmonic. The last time was in 1953. He finds the changes since then reflected in the Mann Auditorium—architecturally beautiful, but had not the audience lost some of its intimacy, both among themselves and with the artists? He had developed some affection for the faulty Ohel Shem hall, Mr. Arrau said, because of its characteristic informality.

The acoustics at his first Auditorium concert proved disappointing. Mr. Arrau had difficulty in hearing some sections of the orchestra and had to guess, at times, what they were playing. The strain was no less great on the conductor, Georg Szolti, who could hardly hear the bass of the piano although the treble was perfectly clear.

CLAUDIO ARRAU

However, Mr. Arrau was confident that in the course of time the wood in the hall would dry out, improving the acoustics, as had been the case in the London Festival Hall.

Mr. Arrau's four-week visit will feature two recitals of Beethoven sonatas. What had led him to this choice? Israelis are no different from most music-loving peoples, who today have an insatiable craving for Beethoven, Mr. Arrau said. Japan bought more records of this composer's music than any other, he noted, adding that audiences the world over never tired of him. Did Arrau still include Debussy in his repertoire? "Anywhere but in Paris," he said. Paris had turned its back on Debussy and Ravel, wanted to hear more Beethoven.

The Chilean pianist explains the universal demand by the fact that people everywhere find a reassuring message in Beethoven's music today, when all their spiritual values are undermined. Mr. Arrau came to Israel from Prague, where he played at the Spring music festival. His secretary, Miss Freda Roth, told me that he had to take 28 curtain calls from the spellbound audience after his Beethoven recital.

The Czech press had described Mr. Arrau as the greatest living pianist and the artist, for his part, was carried away by his impressions of Prague, whose audiences seemed to him if anything more dignified music-conscious and appreciative than before the war. Similarly, in Germany, which he had toured earlier this year along with North America and Britain, he found the people regaining some of the sophistication they had lost when he came to Germany on his first visit since the war, in 1954. It was the nation most keen to listen to modern music in his experience, he said. Schoenberg's opera "Moses and Aharon," hardly known in other countries, was a standard part of the opera repertoire there, and even provincial audiences took atonality in their stride. English audiences, on the other hand, seemed to be becoming less sophisticated, probably because social classes that had never attended concerts before were now getting their introduction to musical experience.

A young, almost unrecognizable Mr. Arrau has steady dark eyes and a moustache, and his calm relaxation puts you at ease immediately. His parents recognized his talent when he was only five years old, accompanying him to Germany the following year. He studied there at the expense of the Chilean Government, which has granted him a diplomatic passport, regarding him as its foremost ambassador. He makes his home on Long Island in New York but has little time to spend there, performing an average of 250 concerts a year in all corners of the globe.

M. D.

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FIAT 4-seater convertible, to rent; low weekly basis. Gottfried, 22a Rehov Frishman, Tel Aviv.

CARS all types bought and sold "Autra" R. Michaelis, 14 Petah Tikva Rd., Tel. 68206, Tel Aviv.

Miscellaneous

PALM READING, and expert handwriting counselling by Sandra, 86a Rehov Hayarkon, Hotel, Tel Aviv. Daily from 1-7 p.m.

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Jerusalem: 29 Hapostim St., Tel. 6139
Haifa: 44 Yehiel St., Tel. 67918

Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy in the morning, becoming fair.
Outlook for Saturday: Fair.
Weather Synopsis: The northwesterly flow over the east Mediterranean is causing fair weather in our region.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	80	19	28	24
Tiberias	—	21	31	32
Haifa Port	62	21	26	26
Natanya	70	18	27	27
Tel Aviv Kirya	61	19	26	26
Tel Aviv Port	73	20	24	25
Lydda Airport	58	16	27	28
Jerusalem	55	14	23	24
Beersheba	20	16	28	30
Sdom	32	25	32	34
Eilat	31	23	34	34

*A) Humidity at 9 a.m. B) Minimum temp. yesterday. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Arieh L. Kubovy, Israel Ambassador to Argentina, on home leave.

Mr. William Adams, New York banker, as a guest of the Ministry of Finance (by El Al).

Capt. Enrico Levi, headmaster of the Acre Nautical School, from Ghana, where he advised the Government on the establishment of a maritime training school.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Berkowitz, U.J.A. leaders of Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Richard ("Rickey") Holden, a professional square and folk dancer, for two weeks as part of a tour of the Near and Far East under the auspices of the American Specialist Programme of the U.S. State Department and the International Recreation Association.

Mr. Nahum Levin, President of the World Hebrew Union, from a visit to the U.S. (in the s.s. Zion).

Dr. Walter Katz, Hon. Secretary of the Israel Youth Hostels Association, after representing Israel at the Asian Regional Conference of the International Youth Hostels Federation (by Air France).

Mr. John Van Oiyen, U.N.-T.S.O. Security Officer, from leave in Holland (by K.L.M.).

Mr. A. Raisner, a Director of Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd., after participating in an international congress of fertiliser and chemical producers in Copenhagen (by T.W.A.).

DEPARTURES

Mr. David A. Ferdman, Cuban Consul in Tel Aviv, for Geneva (by T.W.A.).

A GRADE "B" post office branch will be opened at Ramat Hatayasim, Tel Aviv, on Sunday. A special branch will also be opened in the Afridar Beit Ha'am Hall, in Ashkelon, on Sunday to mark the opening of the philatelic exhibition.

Deportation Fate Of Peacemaker

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — "I am utterly disappointed that I haven't been given the opportunity to fulfil my mission of bringing about peace between Israel and the Arab nations," Mr. William F. Eberling, a Dutch citizen, told police today while being taken aboard the s.s. Shomron together with his wife and daughter for deportation.

Mr. Eberling, 52, his wife Henrietta, 40, and daughter Kester, 18, came here from Holland last year, settled near the Gaza Strip and made several attempts to cross the border to persuade the Arabs to sign a peace treaty with Israel.

While being put on the ship, Mr. Eberling argued with the policemen accompanying him, trying to convince them of the importance of his mission. "We will come back," he promised.

KATZEN HERE ON I.M.G. INSPECTION

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Mr. Bernard Katzen, representative of the U.S. State Department, arrived here this morning for a three-week visit in connection with the distribution of the Information Media Guaranty counterpart funds. Mr. Katzen stated that he would inspect institutions which had received disbursements from the fund. He was met at the airport by Dr. Howard P. Backus, First Secretary at the U.S. Embassy, and representatives of the Foreign Office. *(Itim)*

LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET ARRIVES

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday — Miss Alicia Markova, one of the world's leading ballerinas, arrived by El Al tonight with the 70-member London Festival Ballet troupe for a two-week tour.

The troupe gives its first performance at the Mann Auditorium on Saturday night. It will also dance at the Binyanei Haooma hall in Jerusalem, and in Haifa. *(Itim)*

GIRL PILOT TO APPEAR ON T.V.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Yael Finkelstein, the 25-year-old hero of the Sinai Campaign who flew the first paratroopers to the Mitla pass on the night of October 29, 1956, will fly to New York as a passenger tomorrow as guest of NBC television.

Miss Finkelstein, a blonde, blue-eyed sabra who now flies for Arkia on the Eilat run, has been invited for a T.V. appearance next Tuesday to represent Israel aviation.

Yael is a lieutenant in the Air Force reserves and also holds a Hebrew University degree.

F&C Head Named To Replace Bodenkin

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — Mr. Alexander Goldberg, Managing Director of the Fertiliser and Chemicals Company, has been appointed Director of the Israel Mining Corporation by the Minister of Development, it was learned from Government sources today.

Mr. Goldberg will continue to serve as Director of F & C. The appointment is subject to the approval of the Mining Corporation's board of directors.

Mr. E. Bodenkin, present head of I.M.C. and manager of the Timna copper plant, will remain on the Corporation's board.

Girl, 8, Cremated In Moshav Fire

NATANYA, Thursday. — An eight-year-old girl was burned alive in Moshav Kadima at midnight last night when her family's two-room wooden hut was destroyed by fire.

The Yomtovian family of seven were all asleep when the blaze started and all but Ayuma, aged 8, escaped through the windows. The father, David, and mother, Sarah, and two of the children were treated for burns at Bellinson hospital.

The fire is thought to have been started by a kerosene lamp left burning on the table. The family are Persian immigrants who have been in the country for six years.

The oldest boy, Avraham, 12, who occupied a room with Ayuma, gave the alarm. The fire spread quickly and the family only just managed to escape.

Ayuma, however, was at first frightened to leave by the window and when she finally did make the effort she fell backwards.

Neighbours who rushed to the family's assistance with pails and hoses found the taps dry, as the water supply to the *moshav* is cut off at night.

By the time the Natanya and Kfar Saba fire brigades reached Kadima, the hut was completely burned down. Damage is estimated at IL-15,000.

Electrocuted In Own Factory

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday. — Mr. Aharon Efron, 55, one of the Directors of the Olamit Asbestos-Cement Works in Petah Tikva, was electrocuted this morning. Workers found him on the floor near the factory's electric fuse panel, and it is presumed that he was killed while attending to the electricity supply.

Aharon Efron was one of the pioneers in the Israel cement industry and among the builders of the Nesher Cement factory in Haifa. He is survived by a wife and daughter.

The funeral will leave the Hadassah hospital in Tel Aviv tomorrow morning.

WOMAN KILLED BY TRAIN

HAIFA, Thursday. — Mrs. Siga Gertler, 57, of 199 Allenby Road, Haifa, was killed today when she was hit by a passenger train at the Jaffa-Allenby railway crossing in Haifa.

Two Injured By Legionnaire Stones

Stones thrown yesterday afternoon by Arab Legionnaires from the Old City wall injured a woman living in the Fast Hotel and a police sergeant. The two injured, Sergeant Y. Rijai and Mrs. Simha Kemah, 57, were given first aid and sent home.

Israel has notified the Israel-Jordan M.A.C. of the incident.

Legionnaires threw stones at passers-by and residents of the Fast Hotel for some 30 minutes. Police were called after Mrs. Kemah was injured and as they approached the sergeant was struck. *(Itim)*

122 Stipends For Art Study Given

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Scholarships for study in music, painting and sculpture were awarded to 122 persons this afternoon by the America-Israel Cultural Foundation.

Youngsters who immigrated to Israel during the past few years constituted a substantial portion of the prize-winners. Dr. Y. Shapiro, Chairman of the Fund's Scholarship Committee, said at the ceremony in Heichal Hatarbut.

Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., Honorary Chairman of the Fund's Israel Council, awarded the Edward A. Norman scholarships for study abroad; Mrs. Haim Arlav — the stipends named for her late husband, and Mr. F. Green, of the American Embassy — those named for the late Lincoln B. Hale.

The six scholarships for study abroad are worth $1,500 a piece, while the remainder are IL800 each for study in Israel.

The ceremony, which was followed by a concert given by several prize-winners, was opened by Mr. E. Perl, chairman of the Federation's local board. *(Itim)*

Guest Soprano Debuts

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Marlyn Tyler, the guest soprano from the U.S., had her Hebrew debut in the part of Norina in Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" at National Opera House tonight.

High School Teachers Hit By Ministry, Union on Strike

Jerusalem Post Staff

With the threatened strike of secondary school teachers still five days off, charges and counter-charges yesterday flew between the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Teachers Union and the rebel "Segondary School Teachers Organization."

The Ministry issued a statement yesterday reaffirming its view that the strike was unauthorised and unjustified and its readiness to negotiate with the Teachers Union on salaries and working conditions.

In Tel Aviv, Mr. S. Levin, Secretary of the Teachers Union, told a press conference that the insurgent teachers were acting almost entirely according to narrow social considerations which did not justify a shut-down of the schools.

Stating that the Union adequately represented its academic members, Mr. Levin pointed out that the elementary, kibbutz and trade schools totalled more holders of academic degrees than did the secondary schools.

In personal letters sent to all concerned the Union has appealed to the teachers to reconsider the action and to reaffirm their past unity. The Union will cease to support the individual or general interests of all those who join the strike, the letters warned. (Only a Histadrut internal court, however, can decide on expulsion.)

A statement issued by the Secondary School Teachers Organization declared that the strike would be a protracted one, with no lessons, nor supervision and inspection of matriculation examinations. A national meeting of teachers' "works committees" will take place Sunday in Tel Aviv to decide on co-ordinated action.

The unity of the Teachers Union will be vouchsafed only when the interests of all its sections are cared for, the statement continued, adding that repeated promises of goodwill by the Union had failed to materialise. The Ministry and Histadrut were accused of misleading the public in the statement.

Suicide Jeweller Buried in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Ya'acov Cohen, who died yesterday from injuries he sustained when he jumped from the second storey of police headquarters here while being questioned in connection with the Ben-Zion theft case two weeks ago, was buried in the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery today.

The jeweller was suspected of receiving the valuables allegedly stolen by Ben-Zioni.

Mrs. Cohen, nearly prostrate, had to be forcibly held back from throwing herself on the coffin when it arrived at Hadassah Hospital here shortly after 11.30 a.m. A large number of relatives, neighbours and friends joined the funeral cortege.

When news of the death reached the family yesterday, Mrs. Cohen and her sons broke down the door of the Ben-Zioni flat upstairs and flayed out at Mrs. Ben-Zioni. Police who were summoned by the maid prevented any injuries.

Meanwhile, Ben-Zioni's attorney stated in the District Court today that his client waived the right to a preliminary investigation and asked only that his trial be speeded up. Relieving President of the Court, Judge M. Kennet, extended the accused's remand until Sunday.

In Court today, Ben-Zioni ignored his wife's pleas and talked freely to those around him. He told reporters he was writing an autobiography to be called "Thieves in the Day."

He claimed he had always stood for a life of austerity and had complained about waste in the State. But when he saw this didn't help, he decided on "drastic" measures and became "a scoundrel like everyone else." *(Itim)*

Semi-Nude Botches Gas Station Hold-Up

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A petrol station attendant near the Yarkon bridge woke suddenly from a catnap late last night to find a submachine-gun staring him in the face. Holding it was a man dressed only in a vest and shorts with a black scarf covering his face.

The bizarre visitor demanded the attendant's money and insisted on it even when told this only amounted to IL20. As the clerk approached the office safe, a car suddenly turned into the road and the panicked thief took to his heels in the direction of the river bank.

Police and a bloodhound arrived soon after but all they turned up was a pair of trousers among the reeds. It is still not known to whom they belong.

It was learned later there were several hundred pounds in the safe at the time. *(Itim)*

Father Shackles Foot Of 7-Year-Old Son

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A seven-year-old boy, with his feet shackled together, caught the attention of passers-by as he crawled down Rehov Hayarkon yesterday.

The child told police that his father had punished him in this manner because he had been involved in a fight with other children in the street. The father, summoned to claim the child, said that he had chained the boy's feet to "teach the young rascal a lesson."

Police requested a Probation Officer to visit the home.

The Clock Tower in Jaffa
is situated in the centre of one of the world's most ancient places. You surely will not miss visiting it. But still another attraction awaits you there. "SAVOYA," the Restaurant for real Oriental and all other food specialities! Therefore, when staying in Tel Aviv, make your destination for dinner or supper
SAVOYA
Jaffa, opp. "The Clock"
LATE HOURS NIGHTLY

Stalemate in Kupat Holim Clinic Reforms

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Negotiations between the Kupat Holim Centre and the clinic doctors broke off today "when the doctors' representatives went back on agreements reached earlier on changes in work procedures," the Histadrut spokesman said this evening.

Mr. A. Becker, head of the Trade Unions Department, who mediated during the talks, said that the Histadrut would not give way in its demand to improve conditions in the clinics. All the sick fund's members were inconvenienced by the present arrangements, which would have to be remodelled, he declared.

The matter would be taken up by a higher authority within the Histadrut, with the doctors being represented, Mr. Becker added.

The negotiations on clinical procedure have gone on for several months, and a settlement was regarded by the Histadrut as a pre-condition for talks on doctors' salary increases.

ASHKELON TOWN WORKERS STRIKE

ASHKELON, Thursday. — Workers of Ashkelon municipality held a warning two hour strike this morning.

The workers claim that there have been no improvements in working conditions for several years, that new staff has been engaged without reference to the workers' committee, that the Town Council does not contribute to the workers' pension fund and that several employees who have been on the temporary staff for many years have been refused permanent posts.

Meanwhile, ITIM reports that dismissal notices have been sent to all 24 employees of the Afridar Company, effective from July 1.

The company is winding up its activities in Ashkelon on June 1.

ORT Translation Scheme Given I.M.G. Boost

TEL AVIV, Thursday (USIS). — A new phase in ORT's technical book translation programme was inaugurated today when the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, presented ORT with an initial payment of a IL100,000 I.M.G. grant. The cheque was accepted by Mr. J.S. Shapiro on behalf of ORT.

The translation project which is to be completed by mid-1960 will make available in Hebrew an extensive literature of technical textbooks and manuals mostly of American origin.

Present at the ceremony in the Ambassador's office were the Director-General of the World ORT Union Mr. M. Braude; the Israel Director, Mr. J. Oleiski; President of Women's American ORT, Mrs. R. Segal, and members of the ORT Board of Directors.

Israel Exhibition Jerusalem
A GALA CONCERT
will be held at the Exhibition Hall, on Thursday, June 5, at 9.15 p.m., in the presence of the President of the State
Haydn's Oratorio
THE CREATION
will be performed by The Kol Yisrael Orchestra and The Tel Aviv Chamber Choir
Conductor: Eytan Lustig
Soloists: Ethel Sussman, Soprano; David Halperin, Tenor; Ephraim Biram, Bass Baritone
Tickets available in: Jerusalem — Mr.in Exhibition Box Office, and Cahana's Ticket Office; Tel Aviv — Union Radio, 116 Rehov Dizengoff, and Canaf Ticket Offices, 83 Allenby Rd.; Haifa: Tuval Ticket Office, Rehov Herzl.

The Controversial partitionless swimming pool in the German Colony, Jerusalem, being readied for its June 15 opening. Water was piped into it yesterday in a preliminary test.
Photo by Schlesinger

Rallies For and Against J'lem Pool Planned for Wednesday

By MACCABEE KASKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Plans for a huge religious demonstration on Wednesday against mixed bathing in the German Colony swimming pool — as well as a tentative plan to hold a "bathing suit" parade against the demonstration — took shape in Jerusalem yesterday.

A delegation of Agudat Yisrael, headed by Mr. Menahem Porush, Political Secretary of the Party, called at police headquarters and discussed the route. It was tentatively agreed that the demonstrators form at "Sabbath Square" in the Geula Quarter, and march to the Bikur Holim Hospital.

"Here, 1,000 *shofrot* (rams' horn) will be blown by cantors and prayers chanted," Mr. Porush claimed yesterday. He said that the 1,000 cantors, who would face east towards the Old City, would be recruited from all parts of the country. Two special trains from Tel Aviv and one from Haifa are due to arrive in Jerusalem on Wednesday with out-of-town participants, he declared.

The demonstrators are then to move up Jaffa Road to Beit Hadagel, where more prayers will be held. Then they will disperse.

Mr. S. B. Yeshaya, Jerusalem District Representative, who must sign the permit for the demonstration, said he would study the request tomorrow after consulting the police.

Natorei Karta, the ultra-orthodox sect, will not participate in the demonstration if it receives a permit, it is learned. Participation in a legal demonstration would constitute de facto recognition of the State of Israel.

A counter-demonstration, for which a permit may be requested on Sunday, is being promoted by Mr. Hahu Schiff, owner of the President Hotel and one of the pool's builders. He wants to recruit 1,000 men and women in bathing suits — or clothes, which they would shed en route, over their bathing suits. They would march from the pool in the German Colony to the Municipality at the same time as the orthodox demonstration takes place.

Both Agudat Yisrael and Mr. Schiff admitted that contact on purchasing the pool had been re-established. Both denied that negotiations had been resumed in earnest.

(See Letter — Page 4)

Armoured Corps Wins C-o-S Cup

SOMEWHERE IN ISRAEL, Thursday. — The Armoured Corps and the Air Force today drew 1:1 in the finals of the Chief-of-Staff Soccer Cup.

The match ended with that score after 90 minutes, and another half hour failed to add any score. A toss-up was won by the Armoured Corps, which thus gained the cup for the second time in its seven-year history.

Present at the game were the Chief-of-Staff, Rav-Aluf H. Laskov, senior Army officers; foreign military attaches and several hundred soldiers.

HEAT. — A heat wave hit Moscow on Wednesday. At noon the official temperature was reported as 89 degrees Fahrenheit, the highest recorded for this time of year in the past 78 years.

DOLPHIN HOUSE
SHAVEI ZION
TONIGHT AT 9 p.m.
Israel Film Festival Dance
(by arrangement with the Nahariya Local Council)
Special attractions:
1. BEAUTY QUEENS OF ISRAEL
2. ZADOK SAVIR
3. Compère: FREDDY DURA

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday at 6.45 & 8.45, weekdays at 3.30, 6.45 & 8.45.
Starting Saturday, May 31

ARNON Tel. 4828
2nd week
Israel Premiere
Technorama
ESCAPADE IN JAPAN
Starring TERESA WRIGHT, CAMERON MITCHELL, JON PROVOST and ROGER NAKAGAWA
The exciting adventures of two little runaways in Japan.

EDEN Tel. 3829
M.G.M.'s good taste, human appeal, told in a frank manner
James Cagney, Barbara Stanwyck, Walter Pidgeon
These Wilder Years
Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Today (Friday) at 3.30 p.m.
SILK STOCKINGS

TEL OR
Closed for Renovation

ORION Tel. 2914
2nd week
Cinemascope—Color de Luxe
Lana Turner — Hope Lange
Terry Moore — Lloyd Nolan
Diane Varsi — Russ Tamblyn
in
PEYTON PLACE
For adults only.
No complimentary tickets.
Owing to the length of the film, performances will start on Sunday at 6 and 8.45 p.m. Daily at 3, 6 and 8.45 p.m.

ORNA Tel. 4733
The greatest Indian stars
Raj Kapor and Nargis
in a film full of tender songs and exotic dances
BARSAAT

RON Tel. 3104
4th week
The lavish Viennese picture
S I S S I
with
Magda and Romy Schneider
Karl-Heinz Boehm (Dunya)
In glorious Agfacolour
Also today (Friday) at 3 p.m. and Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

OR GIL Tel. 81486
HENRY FONDA in
Twelve Angry Men
They have twelve scraps of paper — twelve chances to kill ... No film ever stabbed so deep!
Prize winner at the Berlin Film Festival.
No complimentary tickets

ZION HALL 2nd Week
Burt Lancaster, Kirk Douglas
Turning in superb performances, realistic, brilliant dialogue and direction in the magnificent Western thriller
GUNFIGHT AT O. K. CORRAL
Technicolor and Vistavision
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.:
LOVING YOU

Jerusalem Cinemas

Starting Saturday, May 31

EDISON Jerusalem Tel. 4606
Marlon Brando and an exquisite new Japanese star Miiko Taka in James A. Michener's classic
SAYONARA
Filmed in Japan in Technorama and Technicolor
No complimentary tickets
Friday at 3 p.m.:
CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

STUDIO Jerusalem Tel. 4055
20th Century-Fox presents a great comedy
The Lieutenant Wore Skirts
starring
TOM EWELL — SHERRIE NORTH
Friday at 3 p.m.:
THE LEFT HAND OF GOD

Einstein Jr. Opens Physics Institute

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — "You must concentrate on trying to teach your students to think independently. That is what my father did and wanted to see everyone do," Professor Hans Albert Einstein said today in officially opening the Albert Einstein Institute of Physics at Technion City.

His sentiment was roundly applauded by an audience which included distinguished scientists from Israel and abroad, members of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Technion Society (which contributed towards the building) and many guests.

A lecturer himself, Professor Einstein said he appreciated the beauty as well as the efficiency and comfort of the building. He recalled that his father was trained in an engineering school like the Technion and for many years considered himself an engineer rather than a pure scientist. It was therefore most fitting that a physics institute in a technological school should bear his name.

Prof. Kurt Sitte, who will head the institute, said that "the name it bears will be a challenge to us."

Nobel Prize winner Prof. Felix Bloch stressed the importance of both pure and applied science — a fact which had made the opening of the two physics institutes in Israel within a month "not a thing of extravagance."

Prof. Nathan Rosen, former co-worker of Einstein and head of the Nuclear Department at the Technion, and Rav-Aluf Ya'acov Dori, President of the Institute, also spoke. Prof. S. Lattauer presided.

(See Technion, Page 11)

De Gaulle

(Continued from Page One)

decisions, I have felt free to do so only with the approval of successive governments but not — I am aware of it — with the approval of the great majority of you."

The President pleaded with Parliament — and the nation — to accept Gen. de Gaulle's leadership.

"After having fought so hard for 40 years against the enemy, will Frenchmen tomorrow fight against Frenchmen?" he asked.

"...Are we then a nation where force might supersede right?"

M. Coty's declaration indicated that his negotiations with de Gaulle last night had not produced full agreement from the General.

"This interview showed me," he said, "that in present circumstances there remained considerable difficulties to be overcome. Should I then give up appealing to the man whose incomparable moral authority would insure the salvation of our country and the Republic?"

M. Coty's answer was an implied no. As he appealed to Gen. de Gaulle's enemies to accept the General, so he appealed to the General: "At such a moment sacred union is our supreme duty," he said. "It orders us all to sacrifice to it, if necessary, a part of our preferences and even of our convictions."

In Algiers, the generals who sparked France's upheaval 16 days ago watched anxiously for Parliament's reaction. Shortly before M. Coty's message reached the Assembly, the Committee of Public Safety issued a veiled warning that military intervention in France itself might follow any delay in installing Gen. de Gaulle.

The Committee approved a resolution expressing the wish that the Army remain vigilant before the danger coming from a "mobilization of the anti-national subversive forces."

Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday, May 31, 1958.

PEER Tel. 2232
The great Hindu Creation
YA HOODI LADKI
based on the ancient story of Pharaoh's loves and struggles.
English subtitles.

ARMON Tel. 4848
4th and last week
Austria's Prize-winning comedy
Die Unentschuldigte Stunde
(Scandal at the College)
Adrian Hoven, Erika Remberg, Hans Moser, Rudolf Forster.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
THE WAYWARD BUS
Cinemascope
Jayne Mansfield, Dan Dailey
For adults only
Tues. Wed. Thurs.
THE KING AND FOUR QUEENS
Cinemascope & Technicolor
Clark Gable, Eleanor Parker.
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 and 9.00

ORLY Tel. 81868
Austria's foremost Musical Comedy
Die Deutschmeister
Romy Schneider, Magda Schneider, Hans Moser, Paul Hörbiger.
In colour
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 and 9.00.

AMPHITHEATRE
2nd week
Rock Hudson, Jennifer Jones, Vittorio de Sica
A Farewell to Arms
Based on the novel by Ernest Hemingway
Film in Cinemascope and Colour.
For adults only.
Owing to the length of the film only 2 performances daily
Saturday at 6—9 p.m.
Weekdays at 5.30—8.30 p.m.

ORAH Tel. 4017
Pierre Brasseur, Henri Vidal, Dany Carrel in René Clair's masterly
Porte Des Lilas
Saturday at 6.45—9 p.m.
Weekdays at 4—6.45—9 p.m.

GAL OR Tel. 4567
2nd week
Evenings at 6.45 and 9
La Bataille de L'eau Lourde
Mats.
EVERY MINUTE COUNTS
THE QUIET MAN
SABRE AND THE ARROW

ORION Tel. 4020
2nd week
Jack Palance, Barbara Lang in
HOUSE OF NUMBERS
A M.G.M. picture
In Cinemascope
Non-stop matinees from 10 a.m.
Fri., Sun., Mon.
CARMEN WILLIAMS
James Stewart
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
BATTLE CIRCUS
Humphrey Bogart.

ATZMON Tel. 3003
M.G.M. presents
LUST FOR LIFE
Cinemascope & Technicolor
Based on the novel by Irving Stone
Kirk Douglas, Anthony Quinn.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Eva Bartok, Dean Martin, Walter Slezak
in the Comedy of the Year
TEN THOUSAND BEDROOMS
Cinemascope. Metrocolor
3 performances nightly at 6.45 and 9 p.m.

MAY Tel. 2858
3rd week
Ich Und Meine Frau
Starring: Paula Wessely, Attila Hörbiger
No complimentary tickets.
No reductions.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Sunday: 7.15, 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
From Sunday, May 31, 1958

THE Cinema "TEL AVIV"
ENEMY BELOW
Robert Mitchum • Curt Jürgens
A POWERFUL ACTION-PACKED DRAMA OF THE ANTI-SUBMARINE WAR.
DAILY 3.30, 7, 9.30, FRIDAY 3.30, SAT 7.15, 9.30
Special Box Office for 5 days advance-sales open daily from 2 p.m. Fridays 11 a.m. - 2 p.m.
2nd WEEK

ALLENBY 2nd Week
EDDIE CONSTANTINE
Ces Dames Preferent le Mambo
For adults only
At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

CHEN
Dirk BOGARDE, Margaret LOCKWOOD
The first time together in the new British production of
CAST A DARK SHADOW
From the play and best-seller "Murder Mistaken"
For Adults Only. Distributor: "Sunfilm," Tel Aviv.

DAN Tel. 23851
Israel Premiere
Tony WRIGHT as Slim Callaghan in
CALLAGHAN STRIKES AGAIN
Continuously 10 a.m.-6 p.m.
Evenings at 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Air Conditioned

EDEN 2nd Week
The Indian Comedy
Dastan
RAJ KAPOOR and SURIYA
At 3.30, 7 and 9.15 p.m.

ESTHER 3rd Week
MARLON BRANDO, GLENN FORD, MACHIKO KOYO
in M.-G.-M.'s Hilarious Comedy
THE TEA HOUSE OF THE AUGUST MOON
Cinemascope and Metrocolor

GAT 3rd Week
The famous song "Tammy" in the film
Tammy and the Bachelor
with DEBBIE REYNOLDS and LESLIE NELSON
Cinemascope and Technicolor

MAXIM 2nd Week
Israel Première
HAYA HARARY
in her first international film
Women of Today
— A Forum Film —

MIGDALOR 4th Week
CHARLES BOYER, BRIGITTE BARDOT, HENRI VIDAL
in
UNE PARISIENNE
For adults only

MOGRABI 3rd Week
20th Century Fox presents the 1958 Oscar "Best Actress"
JOANNE WOODWARD
in
Three Faces of Eve

OPHIR
Paramount presents
Burt LANCASTER, Katharine HEPBURN
in the best Hal Wallis picture of the year
THE RAINMAKER
Technicolor—Vistavision

ORION
Mamie van Doren, Lori Nelson
in Warner's
Untamed Youth
At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
For Adults only.

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A film full of humour and laughter

SHDEROTH 7th Week
Air Conditioned
The film of the year — one of the best British comedies ever made
THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON
in Technicolor
with Kenneth MOORE, Cecil PARKER, Diana CILENTO

TAMAR 2nd Week
Unfinished Story
Russian dialogue
Hebrew and English Subtitles
Mats. continuous from 9.45 a.m. — last show at 3.45 p.m.

TCHELET Tel. 27450
2nd Week
The famous Viennese picture
EINE NACHT IN VENEDIG
(A Night in Venice)
by Johann Strauss
In Colour.
English and Hebrew subtitles

YARON 2nd Week
ROMY SCHNEIDER, MAGDA SCHNEIDER, PAUL HOERBIGER, ADRIAN HOVEN
A luxurious creation full of majesty and glory, produced in Vienna in 1957
German dialogue
MAEDCHENJAHRE EINER KOENIGIN

ZAMIR Second Week
The Mountain
SPENCER TRACY, ROBERT WAGNER
Matinee and evening performances.

4th Week

Le Notti di Cabiria
(The Nights of Cabiria)
Winner of a 1958 Oscar
with
GIULETTA MASINA
the famous star of La Strada

Picasso Biographer Claims Artist a Jew

LONDON, Thursday (JNA). — A new Picasso mystery has arisen following publication of a Picasso biography in an East Berlin Communist weekly which claims that the world-famous painter is "a Sephardi Jew originally from Malaga."

The article in question, in "Die Weltbuehne," was written by Hugo Huppert, an Austrian writer who lived many years in Paris as an intimate of the painter.

Picasso has always refused to answer questions on his racial origins.

Bronze Medal For Israel Film

LONDON, Thursday (JNA). — A bronze medal was awarded for the Israel picture, "Song Without Words," at the last International Festival of Experimental Films which was recently held in Brussels, it was announced here today. The film, produced by Israel Director Yoram Gross, received one of top eight prizes. Four hundred films were presented at the festival, but only 130 were selected.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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GERSHON AGRON

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Friday, May 30, 1958
11 Sivan, 5718—10 Alha'eda, 1377

THIS was a deservedly proud week for the Technion, with the opening of the Churchill Auditorium in the presence of his charming daughter, and of the Einstein Institute of Physics by his son.

TECHNION'S FUTURE

There is a fine sense of historical aptness in the association of the name of Sir Winston Churchill with this institution on Carmel. For this is a small country, surrounded by foes and constantly embattled. It will be secure only so long as it has the wisdom to make the utmost use of its resources by understanding how to do so, and has the vision to harness those resources to noble ends. Churchill's place in history is assured because he taught his people during their blackest hour to make it their finest by unyielding courage. If the Technion finds the way to produce generations of young men who will blend technical knowledge with abiding moral values, it will truly build an invincible Israel.

In the same way it is most fitting that in this Tenth Anniversary year the name of Albert Einstein should be enshrined in the very fabric of the Technion. For Einstein stands for another value which is essential to the future of mankind. He believed in the adventure of the human mind and pushed the frontiers of human knowledge into the unknown. He was the greatest scientific pioneer of all, and pioneering in the new scientific key is the Technion's pattern for the future.

LEBANON is strangely reminiscent of France these days, with indecision marring the best efforts to achieve stability, and the arrival yesterday of 18 American light tanks cannot do much to change the situation. The difference, however, between Lebanon and France is that the Levant country is divided not into Right and Left, but into Moslem and Christian communities. As in France, a large body of opinion wants a military figure — in the case of Lebanon, the Chief of Staff, Major General Shahab, to take up the leadership — but at the same time many are afraid that he will, in fact, accept.

INDECISION IN LEBANON

The star of President Chamoun seems, in any case, to be waning swiftly, and if he goes, the declared aim of the opposition will have been satisfied, and the way perhaps opened for the restoration of calm with as much face-saving as is necessary in a Levantine situation.

General Shahab, a Christian, is a strong man, but with an army partly composed of Moslems, he cannot be too vigorous against rebels who swear by Allah. In Tripoli, it is reported, the "war" has assumed the grotesque air of a comic-opera siege. The rebels are permitted to emerge from their strongholds, buy what food and stores they need in the market, and then return unhindered to their hideouts. The police force, which is largely Moslem, is practically useless against them.

The half-heartedness of the support which the Americans have given President Chamoun has not passed unnoticed by the population. It now seems the aim of those elements who are striving for peace to achieve it by promising strict neutrality between Nasser's U.A.R. and the Hashemite Arab Union. This may even involve Lebanon in retracting her adherence to the Eisenhower Doctrine.

BURMA'S DEMOCRATS SPLIT

Crisis of Leadership Endangers Troubled State

By DENNIS BLOODWORTH

SINGAPORE (OFNS).—AN event which attracted little attention outside Burma, but which many have international repercussions, was the recent decision of U Nu, the Burmese Prime Minister, and U Kyaw Nyein, his Fourth Deputy, who met in Rangoon, that the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League which has governed Burma since independence 10 years ago, should be split into two "rival democratic groups."

Reported only by a local Burmese newspaper, what appears to have been an internal party decision may have the greatest national, and even international, significance. On one hand, it enabled the Government to avert civil war; but on the other it threatens to give the Communists, who have been battering vainly against the seemingly solid democratic front in the Burmese Government and Parliament since 1948, their first real chance to wield power.

The League, which holds 146 out of 240 seats in the Rangoon Chamber of Deputies and claims control of 80 per cent of votes in the House, is itself a coalition of political groups and has required constant patching in the past.

At the beginning of the year, a clash of personalities rather than of political views split the Socialist Party, the League's principal prop, from top to bottom. U Kyaw Nyein, Fourth Deputy Prime Minister and "advanced" Socialist leader of the League's Youth Movement, violently opposed the appointment and retention in office of U Kyaw Dun as Secretary-General of the League. Political leaders and Government Ministers opted for one faction or the other, intrigue was met with counter-intrigue. The mass following of the party was equally divided, and AFPFL home guards in outlying districts and villages began fighting one another. The Prime Minister ordered a number of arrests from among both groups.

The Minister for Home Affairs, controlling the police who carried out arrests, joined the Kyaw Nyein faction, and while it became increasingly evident that the Prime Minister favoured Kyaw Dun, the First Deputy Prime Minister, U Ba Swe, finally abandoned his neutrality and rallied to his opponent. The situation was rapidly getting out of hand.

Towards the end of April, U Nu, evidently tired of trying to paper over the cracks in the Government and the League, took over the Ministry for Home Affairs, and now directly controls internal affairs. "The military police and the police are not as stable as the army," U Nu declared in a broadcast a few days ago. "That is why at this time, when the conflict in the League is increasing, I feel I should take the Ministry into my own hands." He added that some people might have been wrongly arrested and that they would be released as soon as possible. Although he had made no public declaration to this effect, it was evident that he was gunning for the Kyaw Nyein faction — and had let them know it.

Meanwhile, under the curious terms of the "agreement to disagree," which has now supervened, the rival groups are to observe a truce until the next Parliamentary session — normally due in August — when they can fight it out in the Chamber of Deputies.

For the present, both factions will remain in the League until it is finally agreed that they form separate political organizations. The Government will not carry out political arrests of League members and neither side will resort to force, join the rebels, or go underground. "AFPFL leaders will on no account adopt the course of armed conflict," U Nu said in his broadcast afterwards. "The worst that can happen is that... some foolhardy younger members may indulge in excesses."

U Nu with Nehru (right) who is having his own troubles as head of state (see p.5)

Nothing could better reveal the explosive nature of this political crisis and its threat to the structure and security of the whole State than this odd cease-fire and U Nu's extraordinary declaration. And unhappily it does not occur in a vacuum.

10 Years' Fighting

In the past 10 years the Government's struggle against armed Communist insurgents, Karen rebels and other dissident groups has cost Burma 43,000 lives, according to the latest estimates. More than 3,000 villages have been destroyed or abandoned, and the cost of operations has dangerously swollen the internal debt. A few months ago the Government published generous amnesty terms in order to tempt the Communists out of the hills, and at the same time isolate the Karen rebels. Later, an Internal Peace Committee was created with the object of ending the Communist insurrection completely through negotiation.

The results have been striking. Of some 5,000 Communist guerillas, more than 2,000 have laid down their arms and given themselves up. In one instance, a group nearly 500 strong "surrendered," and among those who have left the hills have been several important officials of the Burma Communist Party.

According to latest reports, the BCP leader, Thakin Than Tun, is sick, and would like to negotiate the integration of his entire force into the Burmese community. Most significant of all, perhaps, is the news that the BCP central committee has been rebuking outlying Communist insurgent groups that continue to fight Government forces for "failing to following the new party line."

But the Government has achieved this success only by making risky concessions. Reformed insurgents not only benefit from a comprehensive amnesty which even pardons their civil crimes, but are resettled, given a sum of money, and permitted to participate in the political life of the country.

It is here that the danger for the AFPFL lies. The parliamentary opposition at present consists of the National United Front, in which the most important group is the extreme left-wing Burma Workers Party — generally considered as no more than a Communist front organisation. This Opposition at present has only 47 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, but in fact won 40 per cent of all votes at the last elections.

Western political observers now fear that if insurgent leaders and their followers give up the armed struggle and become free to enter the arena of constitutional politics, the Communists will turn the Burma Workers Party into their own formidable juggernaut and offer a serious threat to a divided AFPFL at the general elections in 1960. A BWP victory would mean a Communist Burma, and current indications that the army would then intervene and set up a military junta are hardly consoling. Moreover, experts predict gloomily that although the AFPFL may hold its own in 1960, Burma must inevitably slither to the Left thereafter.

In this respect the behaviour of Peking must be regarded as a straw in the wind. Communist China has abandoned the intimidating tactics earlier adopted towards the Burmese over border disputes in the Kachin and Wa States. While it is true that the Bank of China is very free with loans which enable the Chinese minority to improve their purchase on Burma's economy, there has in general, been a notable modification in Peking's aggressive policy towards Burma. From a Communist point of view it may well be felt now that Rangoon can be "captured" from within — by the Burmese themselves.

ELI By Mok

"Eli says it's an urgent telegram to President Coty — he wants to suggest that he call on Moshe Dayan to form a government and that de Gaulle come here as manager of the Times works."

Yesterday's Press

De Gaulle Said No Dictator

The bulk of press comment is devoted to the French situation, with Davar (Histadrut) averring that, to judge from past and present performance, de Gaulle is far from a dictator, and that a great deal depends on the elements on which his rule will rest; with Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) placing the responsibility for France's resort to strong-man rule on the powerful labour movement's disunity and inaction; with Omer (Histadrut) stressing the danger of civil war and Kol Ha'am (Communist) noting that ultimately the decision will have a far-reaching effect on the trend of international affairs.

Herut finds that the U.N.'s decision to postpone examination of Lebanon's complaint against the U.A.R. is in line with that institution's routine behaviour and claims that it paves the way for the disintegration of Lebanon as a sovereign state and as a bastion of Christian civilisation in this part of the world.

Ha'aretz (non-party) and Hatsofe (National Religious) echo Mr. Ben-Gurion's demand that Article Eight of the armistice agreement with Jordan be implemented at last in full, and Al Hamishmar (Mapam) discusses the problems before the country-wide Hashomer Hatzair conference, while Haboker (General Zionist), admitting that it does not know what Mapai's motives are in introducing the labour exchange control bill, welcomes the state's taking over the exchanges.

Police Proud of First Decade

Sahar Era Started from Scratch and Built New Force

By PAUL KOHN

WITH Mr. Yosef S. Nahmias taking up his appointment as Inspector-General of Police on Sunday, a decade of the Israel Police force that may be called the "Sahar era" comes to a close: Inspector-General Yehezkiel Sahar resigned from his post after exactly ten years at the police helm.

The vision and backroom planning of the Jewish leaders in Mandatory times started the police story officially on March 26, 1948. On that date David Ben-Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency, wrote to Yehezkiel Saharoff: "On behalf of the Executive you are instructed to organise immediately a Jewish police force throughout the whole area of the Jewish State. For the present, the police will remain part of the security forces, under the supreme command of General Headquarters... H.Q. will place 1,200 men at your disposal, in order that they may receive special police training. At your command also will be 700 policemen now serving in the Palestine Police..."

Saharoff got down to the job immediately. He headed an officers' nucleus which included Yosef S. Nahmias as his deputy, the late Nahum Ziv-Av, Yadin Frumkin and Yosef Ben Porath. Sahar, Frumkin and Nahmias, all three born in Jerusalem, had reached the rank of Major in the Royal Army Service Corps.

Raw Recruits

The 1,200 men that Ben-Gurion instructed Ya'acov Dori to dispatch to Saharoff were by no means handpicked being, in fact, raw recruits with little military experience.

On May 15, with the establishment of the State, the Israel Police went into operation as such, on their toes to keep internal order if need be. The early problems were many, but at the top of the priority ladder were finding suitable commanders, training new policemen and setting up an administrative cadre.

In the summer of 1948 three districts were marked out — Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa. The Northern District, with its headquarters in Tiberias, was set up a year later, and the Central District, H.Q. at Ramle, in 1954. A Negev Division has also been organized, attached to the Jerusalem District. The Border Police came under Ministry of Police administration in 1952, and the Coastal Police are attached to the Haifa District. Heading the districts are Levi Avrahami in Jerusalem, Yoav Pelleg in Tel Aviv, Matityahu Sela in Haifa, Aharon Sela in Tiberias and Arie Nir in Ramle. Pinhas Kopel commands the Border Police.

8,000 Strong

The force today numbers some 8,000 men. It includes 400 members of the minorities, working under exactly the same conditions as other policemen, and 232 women, serving mainly as clerks and warders for female prisoners. For a population of two million this force is small. Superintendent Ya'acov Nash, Head of the Inspector-General's Office, points out that Vienna, a city of two million, but covering a far smaller area than Israel and with fewer population problems and more settled habits, has 12,000 policemen.

According to Mr. Nash, its present strength enables the police to keep its machine running but does not give it much chance for effective initiative in undertaking "preventive medicine" against crime. The force requires more policemen but two main reasons are keeping its numbers down. The current police budget is IL25,173,000, of which IL21,212,000 is spent on pay. Such a budget does not enable the force to enlist more men. Secondly, the police constable's job is not attractive by any stretch of the imagination.

Israel policemen on an average spend half their duty hours working at night and are called on for considerable overtime duty without any additional remuneration. There is also the danger element of the job, when Natorei Karta or Communists get unruly. They are also the "forgotten men" who do not rest or take a holiday when the rest of the population does.

The pay of an unmarried constable is IL180 net monthly. If he is married and has two children he earns IL230.990 net, and a first sergeant, father of two children, collects IL268.940 net. Promotion is a slow process, and it may take ten years to get sergeant's stripes.

The public often pines for more courtesy and a more human approach on the part of the constable. So do the senior police officers. They admit that the standard of the Israel constable's relations with the public is not what they would like it to be.

The officers lay some of the blame on the public itself. They point out that when drivers are approached by traffic police about an offence they too often take the opportunity to argue and even suggest, "What difference does it make to you?"

Only a more cultured constable will be capable of really good public relations; but while the requirements for police recruits are schooling up to the age of 14, the police Manpower Department admits that many men with less than that have been enlisted.

Once a man has joined the police, he undergoes six months of basic training at the Shfar-Am police school. After that he takes to the road for a period of apprenticeship returning for further training after the first two years. Officers get commissioned after a nine-month course, also at Shfar-Am. A Senior Officers School for Assistant Superintendents (three stars) and above has been established at Kfar Salameh.

Crime Detection

Despite its weaknesses, the police force can be very proud of its accomplishments in crime detection. Last year the rate reached 54 per cent, which is of an excellent international standard. In offences against persons, including sexual crimes, 82.6 per cent of the malefactors were discovered, and in offences against property 21.8 per cent. Police succeeded in restoring 25 per cent of all property stolen. Crime has been on the increase in this country, as elsewhere, over the past ten years, and in 1956, 49,000 in the categories of felony and misdemeanour were registered. The number of files opened per each 10,000 Israelis was 291.

On any particular day, about 1,000 persons can be found in Israel prisons. The Prison Service, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Police but not of Police H.Q., maintains a number of institutions, each with a specific purpose of its own. At the Damon Prison on Mt. Carmel, 200 prisoners serve short-term sentences. The Ramle Prison is for prisoners serving medium sentences and for those considered to have good chances of rehabilitation. It has a 43-man wing for psychopaths, who have to be separated from other inmates. Long-term prisoners are found at Tel Mond.

The Ramle Ma'asiyahu camp is for non-habitual lawbreakers for whom there are very good chances for reform. Here the inmates even participate in administering the camp. Neve Tirza is a jail for women, and perhaps the worst of the prisons, being small and accommodating all types of lawbreakers together, including psychopaths and prostitutes.

Sahar

A comprehensive programme for prisoner rehabilitation is carried out by qualified workers reaching into the fields of education, culture and vocational training.

Member of Interpol

The Israel Police is a member of the International Police organisation and its Tel Aviv headquarters building is in constant radio contact with the Interpol H.Q. in Paris. Britain's Scotland Yard is also an Interpol member, but relations with America's F.B.I. are only incidental.

Close cooperation is the standing order between the Security Service (Shin Bet) and the Police — the former working independently on matters of state security, including espionage and intelligence, as a section of the Defence Ministry. Once an offence against the law has been discovered by the Shin Bet, it transfers the case to the police.

Mr. Yehezkiel Sahar told me this week: "Looking back over the ten years, the greatest achievement that we can claim is having trained thousands of good policemen and made good citizens out of persons who had little prior education and who came from backward Oriental countries. As a result we have reached a stage where the Israel policeman is honest, responsible, devoted to his duty and has achieved self-respect."

Another important aspect that has led to the success of the Police has been the retainment of its "backbone" of senior officers, despite the fact that lower rank departures from the force have reached ten per cent yearly. In Mr. Sahar's estimation the aims of the immediate future should be to find ways to put a halt to resignations; to improve public relations; and to encourage soundly educated youth to join the force to make up the future core of commanders.

Mr. Sahar has spent ten fruitful years as head of the police force, but was the first to point out that a decade in such a post is enough for one man. With the appointment of Mr. Nahmias as Inspector-General it will probably not be very long before administrative changes and a tightening up of the force are undertaken. The aim will be to make the police more dynamic.

Markova Surprise for Israel

Heinrich Heine, the great Jewish-German poet, wrote the story; Theophile Gautier, the central figure of the Romantic Period in French culture, developed the central theme of the ballet; composer Adolphe Adam wrote the music; Jules Perrot, the greatest dancer in French history, created the choreography. The result of the combined efforts of these great men was the unique ballet — Giselle. The greatest and most superb dancer of Giselle is Alicia Markova, a fact agreed upon by all authorities and written in every ballet book.

Alicia Markova will appear in this, her greatest role, before the Israel public next Thursday, June 5. At her own request this will be a "popular" performance — for workers, members of the settlements, kibbutzim and youth, at popular prices, in the new Haifa Amphitheatre opened recently in honour of Israel's Independence Celebrations. This will be her only appearance in Haifa and the North of the country.

George Balanchine, in his book, "Great Ballets", writes about Giselle:

"Giselle is such an important and popular ballet that people who know something about dancing are always talking about it. They speak of Pavlova's Giselle, Karsavina's Giselle, Markova's Giselle, and those who are unfamiliar with ballet think this rather strange; it's as if the habitual theatre-goer spent all of his time talking about Hamlet, without paying much attention to modern plays.

"There is, however, good reason for the ballet-goer to be so preoccupied with Giselle. Like Hamlet, Giselle is a classic: it is not only important historically, it also happens to be a brilliant ballet; so good is it, indeed, that we forget its historical importance. Just as popular today as when it was first performed, more than 110 years ago, we shall go to see it again and again, each time learning something new.

"Giselle sums up what is known as the Romantic Ballet; romantic love for the girl who is so beautiful, so light, so pure that she is unobtainable; touch her, and she vanishes. Poets and novelists of the time were all interested in stories of the romantically supernatural, stories telling of lovely young girls engaged to be married, who died before their wedding day, rising again from their graves in the evening to dance in the moonlight.

"Giselle, however, broke away from this romantic tradition and succeeded in binding us emotionally in a deep and eternal way with its heroine, by retaining the romantic background, yet making the heroine completely human. This is the unique achievement of this ballet."

Giselle will be performed in Haifa in its entirety, in two acts. The part of Giselle's lover, Prince Albrecht, will be danced by Anton Dolin. The entire Corps de Ballet of the London Festival Ballet, numbering seventy dancers, headed by soloists Natalia Krasovska, Marylin Burr, John Gilpin and Oleg Briansky, will take part in the performance. The decor is by Alexander Benois, the greatest stage designer of the Diaghilev Ballet. The music will be performed by the Zahal Symphony Orchestra conducted by the British conductors Geoffrey Corbett and Aubrey Bowman.

Nor is this all. The company, the soloists and the orchestra will combine in presenting **Swan Lake, Tchaikovsky's beloved ballet**, with the classic Russian choreography of Petipa and Lev Ivanov!

The performance will take place on a huge 15 by 30 metre stage now being constructed in the tradition of London Festival Ballet open air appearances in Hollywood, Monte Carlo and Zurich.

The sale of tickets (IL2 to IL6.500) will begin on Sunday at the Kupat-Israel, Yuval-Ginzburg and Nova ticket offices. Organized groups can order tickets at Kupat-Israel, 21 Rehov Herzl, Haifa. Tel. 2344. (Advt.)

Readers' Letters

SWIMMING POOL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — To my consternation I read from day to day of the negotiations to sell the Jerusalem swimming pool to a group of orthodox investors. Apparently, certain agreements have been made without the public's knowledge.

It seems to be impossible to organize demonstrations in favour of a pool with mixed bathing. At least nobody has taken the initiative yet although probably an overwhelming majority of the population of Jerusalem — including its moderately religious part — is in favour of an unrestricted swimming pool.

So the only way left to voice my protest is through the pages of your paper, if you will be kind enough to let me do so, and to add that if the Municipality agrees to the sale of the swimming pool to ultra-orthodox hands, I shall consider it a grave limitation of my personal freedom and will do my utmost to bring about the defeat of this Municipal Administration at the next elections.

Yours, etc.

"MUNICIPAL VOTER"
(Name and Address Supplied)

Jerusalem, May 15.

Mayor Replies

The Jerusalem Municipality is not a party to any negotiations concerning the ownership of the proposed swimming pool. The company promoting the construction of the pool in the German Colony is privately owned; and the disposal of its shares, if there is to be such disposal, lies solely in its hands.

The Municipality's competence in any construction is limited to the issuing of the building licence, and this in this case, it has done. The ownership, administration and operation of this private enterprise is, no doubt, of some concern to the citizens of Jerusalem, but the Municipal Council, as such has no standing in the matter.

GERSHON AGRON
Mayor of Jerusalem

Jerusalem, May 27.

HERZLIYA SEASHORE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your issue of May 9, you published a letter describing an accident to a dog, caused by a car driving along the Herzliya seashore. We wish to point out that this incident, according to your correspondent's statement, occurred in April, i.e., before the opening of the Herzliya beach. We certainly are sorry to learn that a day meant for pleasure and recreation turned out to be so unpleasant.

Meanwhile, however, arrangements have been made to make it impossible for vehicles of any kind to penetrate to the beach and endanger the visitors there. In addition to these measures, we have, by increasing the number of life guards, improving and replacing equipment, etc., done everything in our power to ensure a still higher standard of comfort and to guard the safety of those who visit our beautiful beach during the season.

Yours, etc.

Management of Herzliya Seashore Service

Herzliya, May 14.

RADIO "HAMS" WANTED

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I am an American serving in the Shaham scheme, living on a kibbutz. A friend at home, a radio "ham" operator, has written me that he can contact Israel if I can find someone to receive the call.

Would any of your readers be able to give me the address of the Israel Radio Amateurs Association, so that I can get in touch with them and find a "ham" operator who could help me? I should appreciate a reply as quickly as possible. My address is: Kibbutz Ein Hashlosha, Doar Na, Hanegev.

Yours, etc.

HELEN LAMSON

Ein Hashlosha, May 11.

The Consulate General of Ethiopia
hereby invites offers
for the construction of a dwelling house in the Abyssinian Quarter, Jerusalem.

Tender forms, plans and details can be obtained, on payment of the required fee, at Architect A. E. Epstein, 37 Rehov Alfasi, Jerusalem (Tel. 5571) from Monday, June 2, 1958, daily between 8 a.m. — 1 p.m.

Only offers from Members of the Israel Contractors Association can be accepted.

Tenders should be submitted, in sealed envelopes, to the office of the Consulate General of Ethiopia, Rehov Hanevi'im, not later than 12 noon June 17, 1958.

The Consulate General is not bound to accept the lowest or any other bid.

The Consulate General of Ethiopia

We wish to convey our sincerest thanks to all our friends whom we could not see personally, and who sent us their blessings and expressions of good luck on our voyage to America.

Shalom vs'Lehitra'ot.

Sophie and Hershel Matmid Stendig
Giv'at Dowta, Haifa.

Italian National Holiday

On the 2nd of June, on the occasion of the Italian National Holiday, Mr. Francesco Di Mascio, Acting-Consul in the absence of Mr. Enrico Giotta Lucifero, will be glad to receive at the Consulate in Haifa, from 11 a.m. to 12 noon, nationals and friends desiring to present their wishes.

ARKIA

ISRAEL INLAND AIRLINES LTD.
herewith announces that

MESSRS. POSEIDON LTD.,
Ship Agents & Brokers,
of 104 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Haifa, Tel. 68321-3-8,

have been appointed General Agents for ARKIA in Haifa and environs.

A new air route from Haifa to Mahanayim (Upper Galilee), Tel Aviv, Lydda, Timna and Eilat will operate daily from June 1, 1958.

Tickets and information at all travel agents and at the offices of Messrs. Poseidon, Ltd., Haifa.

Dakar 108

IHUD OLAMI — MAPAI
The Department for English Speaking Countries invites the public to a
Lecture by Moshe Sharett, M.K.
on "Democracy in Israel."
At the Yachdav Club, 81 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, on Monday, June 2, at 8.30 p.m.

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